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Poetry.

THE TWO LOVES.

The sweetest notes among the human heartstrings
Are dull with rust;
The sweetest chords adjusted by the angels
Are clogged with dust;
We pipe and pipe again our dreary music
Upon the self-same strain,
While the sounds of crime and fear and desolation
Come back in sad refrain.

On through the world we go, an army marching,
With listening ears;
Each longing, sighing for the heavenly music
He never hears;
Each longing, sighing for a word of comfort—
A word of tender praise—
A word of love to cheer the endless journey
Of earth's hard, busy days.

They love us and we know it; this suffices
For reason's share;
Why should they pause to give that love expression
With gentle care?
Why should they pause? But still our hearts are aching
With the growing pain
Of hungry love, that longs to hear the music,
And longs, and longs in vain.

We love them, and they know it; if we falter,
With fingers numb,
Among the unused strings of love's expression,
The notes are dumb;
We shrink within ourselves in voiceless sorrow,
Leaving the words unsaid,
And side by side with those we love the dearest,
In silence on we tread.

Thus on we tread, and thus each heart in silence
Its fate fulfils—
Waiting and hoping for the heavenly music
Beyond the distant hills.
The only difference of the love in heaven
From the love on earth below
Is, here we love and know not how to tell it,
And there we all shall know.
—Boston Transcript.

CLOVER.

Sweet is the wind in the clover,
Smelling of days that are over,
Telling of nights that are done,
When I and my clover-sweet lover
Wandered the daisy fields over
Under the sky and the sun,
And kissed in the nights that are done.

I thought that my love would go sighing,
I dreamed that my heart would be crying,
Thinking on joys that are past,
When all my love's senses lay dying
Before I took thought of my crying,
That I waited my love at the last,
When love and its kisses were past.

But sweet is the wind in the clover
For smelling of days that are over,
And telling of nights that are done;
For a thought that is sweet of my lover,
Now all of the bitter is over,
Comes with the sky and the sun
To whisper of love that is done!
—Post Wheeler, in New York Press.

Miscellany.

WHEN SENATOR PLATT WAS TALKATIVE

Senator Platt, of New York, is famed all over the country for keeping his own counsel. He is also a good judge of human nature. He is seldom mistaken in a man, and this is a trait that is essential for political managers to possess. This characteristic was never better illustrated than by a transaction between the republican "boss" and a reporter on a New

PLATT AND THE REPORTER.

York evening paper not long ago. Political matters were warm in the empire state and Mr. Platt's views were in great demand. One day the city editor of this journal sent his best reporter down to interview Mr. Platt at his business office in lower Broadway. The reporter was a favorite of the senator and he had never betrayed his confidence.

"What do you want?" the senator asked.

"I want your views on the Brooklyn fight."

"I am busy to-day," returned the senator. "You know how I feel about the matter. Write a little piece about it for me and I'll stand by it. Good-by."

When the reporter got back to his office the city editor asked him what he had.

"A talk with Platt."

"Is it a good one?"

"First-class. How much do you want of it?"

"Let it run," replied the city editor.

So the reporter turned out a two-column interview. The next day uptown the reporter met the senator in a hotel corridor.

"I was rather talkative yesterday, wasn't I?" he said.

CABLE CARS ON MOUNT VESUVIUS

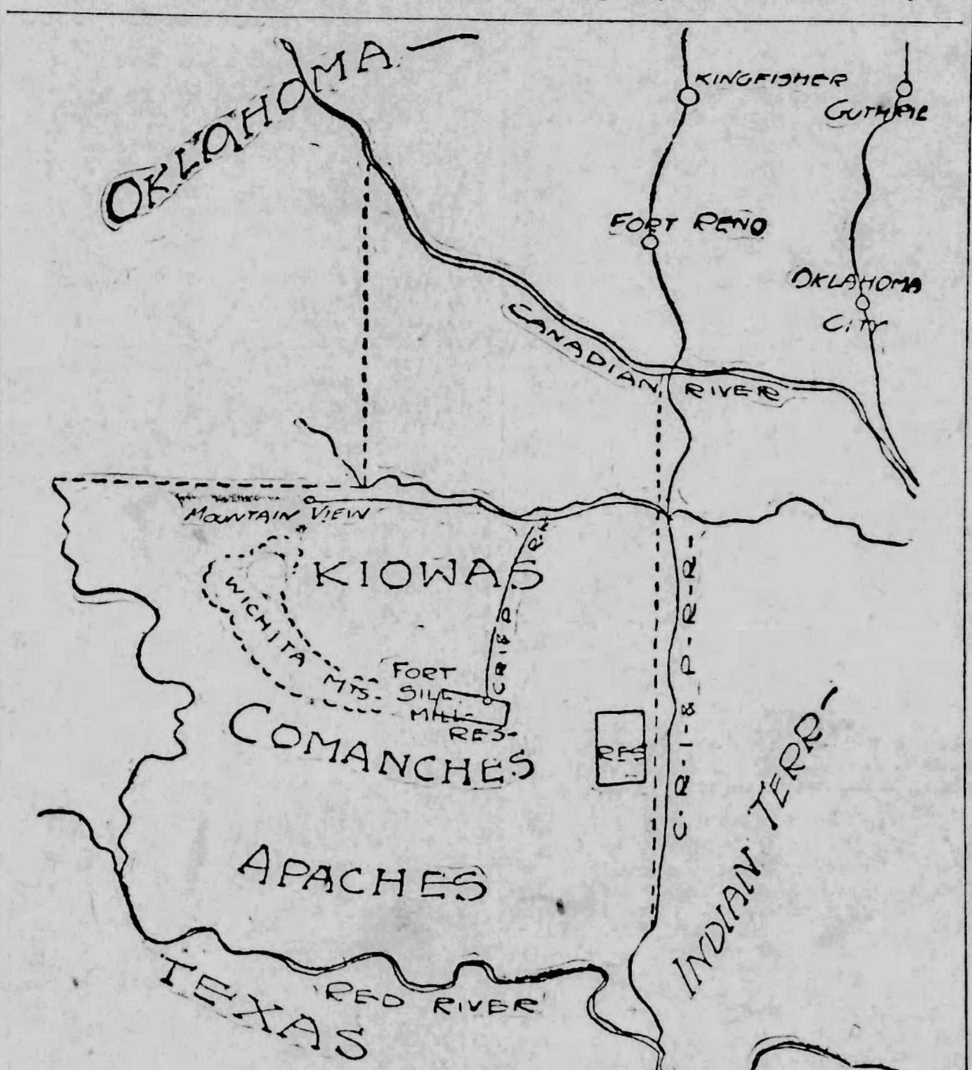
To read that the cable car service up Mount Vesuvius has been suspended because of an eruption is an announcement likely to make the untraveled man rub his eyes, for it is doubtful if 1 per cent of the readers of these lines know that the cable has arrived in the classic precincts of the old volcano. Such, however, is the fact, and word came recently from there that some adventurous Englishmen, despite the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent accidents, determined to make the ascent on foot. Not only was the railway inoperative, but carbineers formed a cordon, which must be eluded, if the summit was to be reached. The Englishmen outwitted the guard and made the ascent successfully, to be met, when they attained the goal of their endeavors, by a stream of lava and large stones, which the volcano suddenly belched forth, for their especial discipline, apparently.

The "Excelsiors" were rescued in a fearfully bruised and battered condition, and removed to a hospital. What an ignominious sequel for the self-sufficiency that scorned intelligently arranged precautions!—Vogue.

TEN THOUSAND NEW HOMESTEADS

Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation to be Opened.

The signature of President McKinley to the bill providing for the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation to settlement puts within reach of homesteaders more than 10,000 farms of 160 acres each. This land is adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and other crops common to Oklahoma and the Chickasaw nation. The



THE KIOWA, COMANCHE AND APACHE RESERVATION.

country has been noted for many years as unexcelled for grazing purposes and hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, owned mostly by Texas ranchmen, have been fattened annually on its luxuriant grasses and sent to Northern markets.

The government is to pay two million dollars to the Indians, one-half million cash, the remaining one and one-half million, to be held as a perpetual trust fund for their benefit, upon which the United States is to pay 5 per cent. annually in interest to be pro rated annually among the Indians. The bill leaves the disputed lands between the tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be settled by the courts, and gives Congress complete control of the reserved money.

The bill opening the reservation sets aside 480,000 acres to be held in common by the Indians and gives each Indian an allotment of 160 acres. Late figures put the Indian population at 2,872, of which 1,553 are Comanches, 1,126 Kiowas and 193 Apaches. This does not include the Geronimo band of Apaches, who are prisoners of war on the Fort Sill military reservation. For allotments 459,520, or practically 460,000 acres, will be used. The following schedule shows approximately the number ofacres subject to homestead entry:

To be held in common	480,000
Allotments	460,000
Waste lands	350,000
Fort Sill military reservation	50,000
	1,340,000
Number of acres in reservation	2,968,893
Subject to homestead entry	1,628,893

The reservation is bounded on the south by Texas, on the west by Greer county, Okla., on the north by Washita county and the Wichita Indian reservation, and on the east by the Chickasaw nation. Red river forms the boundary line on the south, the north fork of Red river on the west and the Washita river for about half the distance on the north. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad traverses the full length of the eastern boundary line; its extension westward from Chickasaw, I. T., passes through the northern part of the reservation, and its line now building from Anadarko to Fort Sill was through one of the richest portions of the country.

Streams and springs of clear running water abound everywhere. Red river and the Washita are important rivers. The Washita is one of the most picturesque water courses in the Southwest. On its headwaters Custer fought a bloody battle with the Cheyennes and allied Indians late in the '60s.

The Little Washita approximates almost to the importance of a river. The smaller streams are Big Beaver, East and West Cache creeks, Dry Creek, Deep, Red, Otter, Elk and Rainy Mountain creeks, with many others of lesser flow that enhance the value of the land. The valleys are richly productive, and the uplands generally equal to those of adjoining counties in Oklahoma and Indian territory. Even in the rough Keechi hills and the Wichita mountains are valleys of great fertility.

The valley soil is all good. There are three kinds of soil on the uplands—light sandy, dark sandy and a dark waxy soil. This last is the poorest, corresponding to the gumbo of the states. The soil when plowed does not blow out to a greater extent than in Oklahoma, where blowing follows only remarkably dry seasons. The percentage of alkali in the soil is said to be much less than in any other western country of the same latitude. Hot winds and droughts are no more frequent than in Oklahoma, where the settling of the country has decreased their frequency. For the last four years Oklahoma has been without hot winds and drought. After Oklahoma was opened, but before it had been well tilled, there were two or three years in which hot winds and drought caused crop failures.

The rainfall is generally sufficient for the maturing of crops. The annual summary of the United States weather bureau for 1899, published by authority of the secretary of agriculture and prepared under direction of Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is an excellent showing for the reservation. "A comparison of this report with a like report for the same year for Kansas will show that while the total rainfall for the year at Anadarko, the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian agency, was 63.42 inches and at Fort Sill, 37.55 inches. The total rainfall for the middle division in Kansas, much of which lies considerably east of the meridian of Fort Sill and Anadarko, is much less. For instance, at Salina, which is in the very heart of the Kansas wheat and corn belt, the rainfall was only 25.59 inches; at McPherson, in McPherson county, the second wheat producing county in the state, the rainfall was only 27.38 inches, and at Abilene, in Dickinson county, one of the leading agricultural counties of Kansas, it was only 32.94 inches."

D. P. Smith, civil engineer, made a detailed report of the reservation, dividing it into four parts, by two lines, one running east and west, beginning at a point on the north line of township two north on the eastern boundary line, running west to the north fork of Red river; the second running north and south, and beginning at a point on the Washita river and west line of range twelve west, thence south on this line to Red river.

The Wichita mountains appear in numerous isolated peaks of rugged granite formation, rising from the level prairies. They are said to belong to the Appalachian system, instead of the Cordilleras. They lie in the central portion of the reservation, and cover about 1,500 square miles. Their general trend is from the northwest to the southeast. While the formation is granite the surrounding country has a sandstone formation. The mountain slopes are well timbered with oak, some walnut and hackberry. The parks and adjacent tablelands are covered with mesquite. The parks are well watered and have an abundance of grass. Mount Scott, Mount Sheridan and Mount Bear, the tallest peaks, have an altitude of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

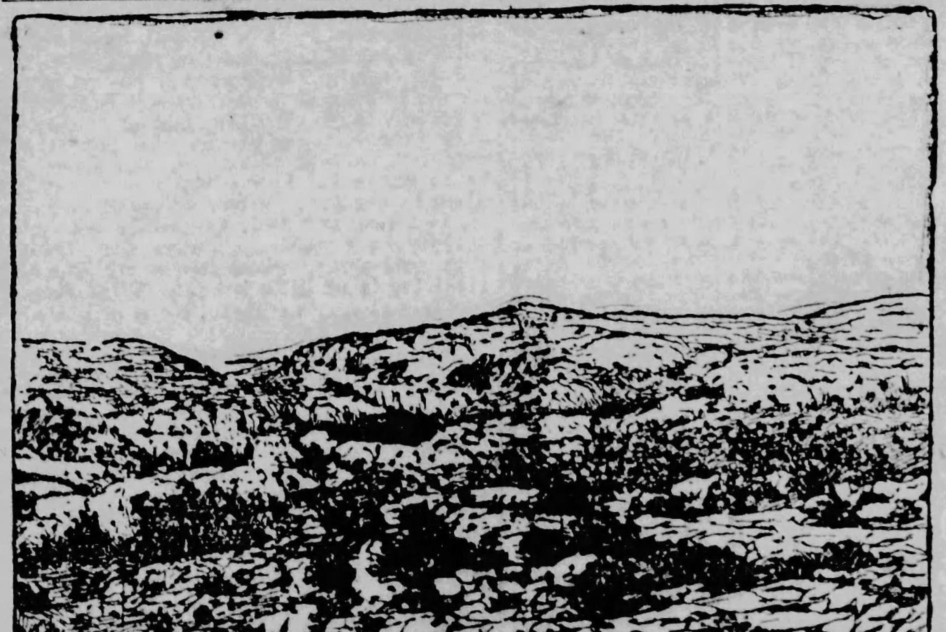
Gold and silver have been exhibited as coming from the mountains, and a small army of prospectors are now in the country awaiting the opening. Some very rich specimens have been uncovered, but it is not definitely known that these precious metals are in sufficient quantities to make mining remunerative. Traces of copper have been found. The bill just passed for the opening of the country allows the purchase of only 160 acres of land within the five-mile limit of the mineral district by one person, and fixes the price of the mineral lands at $10 an acre. Asphalt, lead, coal and petroleum have been found in quantities that promise to make their mining profitable.

It is believed that a year will elapse before the lands can be allotted and made ready for settlement.

The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache opening comes under an amendment to the Fort Hall bill, and provides that that reservation shall be opened to settlement within six months after the allotment of lands to the Indians. The allotments are to be made within three months after the passage of the act. The section under which the reservation will be opened is as follows:

"That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause the allotments of said lands provided for in said treaty among said Indians, to be made by any Indian inspector or special agent.

"That the lands acquired by this agreement shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President within six months after allotments are made, and be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States."



A STRETCH OF VOLCANIC LAND.

A VALLEY RANCH IN THE WICHITA MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

PARIS BELIEVES NOW JEW BAITING DON'T PAY

Jew-baiting does not always pay. It was originally the intention of Baron De Rothschild to give the splendid palace of La Reine Hortense, in the Rue Lafayette, to the city of Paris, and, as it was within a stone's throw of the opera, its gardens would have been a delightful retreat. It is now razed to the ground, and a new street will be formed across this magnificent park, starting from the Rue Lafitte and finishing in the Rue Lafayette, close to the opera.

The baron got tired of the anti-Semitic demonstrations, which started at the office of the Libre Parole, near his house, and of which he got the full force, as it was handy for the mob to "drop around the corner," as it were for a few hysterics in front of the baron's home.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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CHAPTER XVII.

Beckwith snatched the wounded man in his arms and darted back into the dark interior of the house, amid the shrieks of the three women and a fierce imprecation from Senor Roxas, as the realized the situation. The long-expected native uprising in the city was at hand, and his home had been marked for destruction, and his family was to be given over to slaughter, because he had been too friendly to the hated Americans!

"Dios mio, is he dead?" shrieked Juanita, dropping to the floor and leaning over the prostrate Wadleigh.

"No, no, Juanita mia," groaned the victim. "The villain only winged me. It's my left shoulder," he added with a groan, as an attempt to move the wounded arm brought a sharp twinge of pain.

There was another rattle of rifle fire, and the bullets tore through the windows, but fortunately for the little group the aim of the scoundrels was too high to do them any damage.

"Senor Roxas, have you no arms?" shouted Beckwith. "If you have, get them at once! They will rush the house, that is evident. Quick, quick! Do you wish to have it burned over our heads?"

Senor Jose dashed into another room, and returned with two Mauser rifles and ammunition belts. Meanwhile, the ladies were doing what they could for Wadleigh. Though they did not dare light a lamp, the glare of the burning houses shone through the windows sufficiently to enable them to work after a fashion.

Beckwith turned up the lever of a Mauser, pushed a clip of cartridges into the magazine, brought the lever down again and stood with the weapon to his shoulder awaiting a mark.

Senor Roxas ranged beside him with the other rifle. "If they propose to murder and burn, one might as well die fighting as to be killed like a rat," said he, grimly.

Another volley from perhaps a dozen rifles, but Beckwith reserved his fire, with the thought that he would make every shot tell. Then a half-dozen moving figures were dimly seen, which in a moment made a dash forward.

Both rifles spoke at once. Two of the foremost went down. Each kept on firing until the attacking force vanished once more into the dense shadow of the trees.

Then came the rattle of a volley, and the missiles sang and whistled above the two men, who had dropped to the floor, and busied themselves in reloading.

"We can not hope to keep them off—two against a hundred! Can you not escape and summon aid?" asked Senor Roxas, anxiously.

"Is there any way of getting out from the rear?" demanded the latter.

"Yes; come with me."

"Here, Senor," said Senor Roxas, as they reached a door. "Follow this path. It will take you into the street at a little distance. All seems silent."

"First let us get the ladies and Wadleigh—if he can walk; if not we will carry him," answered Beckwith, hurriedly. "We can find shelter for them somewhere, while I go for help."

Wadleigh was fortunately able to walk slowly. While the events above narrated had been occurring, Juanita, assisted by her sister and aunt, had bound up his wounded shoulder as well as she could and given him a drink of brandy and water.

"I will go first," said Beckwith, "to see that the coast is clear. If you do not hear any firing, follow, Senor."

With his rifle ready for instant use, Beckwith stole down the path. At the extremity of the grounds was a gate, which opened into a narrow street, which was deserted. In a minute or two the party joined him, and they all started toward the city.

"What has become of all the servants?" asked Beckwith.

"The servants, malditos! They have all fled—the men to join those cutthroats, the women to some place of safety. They all knew of this, and not one would say a word to put me on my guard!" returned Senor Roxas savagely.

Meanwhile the little party hurried on. Toward the Tonda district, the conflagration was evidently large in extent, and there were scattered glares of red against the sky from the Binondo district which showed that rebellion was busy there. The sound of rifle-firing came in scattered shots, then in gusts, as volleys were discharged. Mingled with the other sounds of conflict were the yells of the pillaging natives, and now and then a lusty cheer that could only come from American throats.

They had not gone a hundred yards—for Wadleigh could not travel fast, though supported by Beckwith and Senor Jose—when they heard a volley from the direction of the villa they had just quitted—then yells and shouts—and then, after a minute, a spurt of red flame shot up, which rapidly spread into a conflagration.

"They have fired the villa!" said Beckwith.

Senor Roxas muttered Spanish oaths between his teeth as he realized the fact.

The fugitives hurried on, for pursuit was probable. But relief was at hand. As they reached a cross street—a broad calzada—a detachment of American troops came hurrying toward the scene, attracted by the flames, and anticipating a new outbreak. The villa of Senor Roxas was at some distance from the scene of the fighting. Evidently the attack on it had been inspired by the presence of the two Americans.

"Go with them, Senor Beckwith, for the love of God!" exclaimed the old man. "I will conduct the others to a place of safety! Go, and save the villa if it can be done."

Beckwith joined the Americans, and in a few minutes the spot was reached. The roof was blazing fiercely, and a number of natives were looting the house, even women and children aiding in carrying off the plunder as it was brought out by the men.

A volley from the Krags scattered these plunderers, except a half-dozen dead scattered over the ground. But the villa could not be saved.

"It stands by itself; the flames can not spread," said the lieutenant in command, in reply to Beckwith. "It is too far gone to be saved. We must go where our men are more needed than here!"

Beckwith had his fill of war's horrors that night. Knowing that his friends were safe, his news-gathering instincts dominated him, and he accompanied the detachment to the next point where there was an uprising.

This was in the Binondo district, and a row of shops had been fired. One of the hand-engines was at work, manned by natives who proved loyal at all times. As Beckwith was pushing through the throng, a native brushed by him, and bending down like a flash, swung his bolo and cut the hose. He rushed on to escape, but a soldier had seen him, and a Krag bullet reached the bolo-man before he had covered a dozen yards.

That was but one instance of the bloody uprising of that memorable night. The fires in Binondo were extinguished without much trouble, but in the Tondo the flames swept unchecked over a large area covered with native huts. Over a thousand Filipino soldiers, with arms, had succeeded in slipping into the city's northern suburb. They came by water and through the swamps, around General MacArthur's left, and their presence was the cause of brisk fighting. The uprisings in Binondo were put down without much trouble, but the resistance was more stubborn farther to the north.

Thus the night passed, with its carnival of blood and flame. The next morning, after the troops had been given breakfast, General Hughes moved against the Filipino force, which remained secreted in the bamboo thickets and rice paddies, and behind barricades, in the Tondo district. The Americans went in with a rush, and soon drove the surviving Filipinos out of the city. Their punishment was severe; for out of a native force of 1,000 armed men, about 500 were killed during the onrush of the Americans, whose loss was trivial.

That night will long be remembered in the annals of Manila. It was the evening of Washington's birthday—February 22, 1899. The severe punishment meted out to those who endeavored to obey Aguinaldo's atrocious order to burn the city and kill all foreigners did much to tranquilize the city from that time forth.

In fact though orders were sent subsequently by the little dictator to his sympathizers in the city, they never responded. This was the cause of much indignation at the rebel headquarters, where the Manila natives were charged with a lack of "patriotism." Your Filipino has not yet learned that murder and arson are not counted as patriotic acts by civilized nations.

As the dawn was streaking the east, Beckwith reached his hotel. He found that Wadleigh's wound had been cared for by an army surgeon. The Mauser bullet had gone through the fleshy part of the left shoulder, fortunately missing the bone and any large bloodvessel.

"He will be all right in a few days," said the surgeon, "if he will keep absolutely quiet. I wish he had been taken to an hospital, however. We could keep him under control there."

The Roxas family was domiciled for the night at the same hotel. Juanita refused to leave Wadleigh's side, and her father remained to share her watch, while Senorita Luz and her aunt had retired, to obtain needed repose.

Beckwith informed himself as to the condition of his friend, and, finding the report so satisfactory, obtained his breakfast and hurried off to join General Hughes in his movement. The day was a busy one for him. When the Americans had driven the few remaining insurrectos out of the city, and quiet was restored, he busied himself in writing accounts of the bloody events of the previous night, and cabling them to the papers represented by himself and his friend. Then he turned in and slept sixteen hours at one stretch, rising to find himself all right except a little stiffness.

He found the Roxas family had already taken up their quarters in a house in the old city. It had belonged to an old Spaniard who had determined to retire to Spain to get away from the hated Americans; as old Senor Jose was almost consoled for the destruction of his San Miguel villa by the extraordinary bargain which he drove with the Spaniard. Ready money was hard to obtain in Manila at that time. The attempt to burn the city made all investors timid as to putting money into houses—for might not the insurrectos repeat their attempt to burn the city, and perhaps be more successful?

"Santissima Madre, Senor Beckwith!" said the old man, in telling of his purchase. "I have but to wait a few months, until these insurrectos are put down, to sell the property for enough to cover what it cost me, as well as the value of the burned villa—and with a margin for interest! Come, amigo, let us go crack a bottle of champagne in honor of my magnificent bargain!"

Wadleigh's recovery was uninterrupted and within a fortnight he was around the city again, though with his left arm in a sling. His first call was made upon the Roxas family, and he speedily became a regular habitue of the house.

This was a source of anxiety to Beckwith. He remembered distinctly the actions of Juanita when his friend was wounded, and feared it meant that the girl's feelings for the latter were warmer than mere friendship. Wadleigh was a rather impressionable fellow, much inclined to drift with the current—especially when the drifting was under bowers of roses. Finally he determined to broach the matter again.

Wadleigh betrayed annoyance. "Oh, dear old boy, don't worry your head!" he exclaimed. "I thought you had gotten over all that. We talked this matter all over some time ago, you remember."

"Yes, but several things have happened since then."

"What, in particular?"

"Well, the night you were shot, for instance. It could hardly have escaped you, wounded though you were, that Juanita showed a deep interest in you."

Wadleigh smiled. "You must remember these Filipino women of the better class are emotional," he replied.

"That is what I remarked to you on another occasion," returned Beckwith, dryly. "It is evident to me the girl is in a fair way to have her affections deeply involved. Unless you mean to marry her, you can understand you should not encourage any such feeling. And from our previous talk, I inferred that you did not propose to take home a Filipino wife."

"Oh, confound you, old man, do stop croaking! It isn't likely we shall stay here much longer. General Otis is about the worst case of clam I ever met, when it comes to giving a fellow a tip as to army operations; but we both are morally convinced that a forward movement is not far off. Then we shall accompany the advance, and our visits to Manila will be few and far between, I suspect."

"And meanwhile?"

"Meanwhile what's going to happen if we enjoy ourselves a little?" laughed Wadleigh.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As has already been stated, the outbreak of the insurrection against American authority in the Philippines had come a few days earlier than Aguinaldo and his fellow plotters had intended. The insurgent commissioner, Agoncillo, and his suite were in Washington. Although not recognized, of course, by the United States government, the scheming little envoy was in close communication with the anti-expansion leaders in Congress, and in equally close touch, by cable, with Aguinaldo himself. The outbreak was not to happen until the peace treaty with Spain was ratified; and, if the Senate refused to do this, the beginning of hostilities would, of course, be postponed indefinitely.

The situation at Washington was most astonishing, to say the least. The little clique of leaders of the anti-expansion movement held the old idea, which was all right when we were a weak nation, that to acquire territory beyond our continental borders was bad policy. They were frightened at the old Bogie of our becoming involved in the ambitions and schemes of European nations. That advice was the soundest possible when the wise Washington wrote it in his Farewell Address. We were then a small nation of less than five million people, occupying a strip of territory along the Atlantic, and civilization had hardly begun to cross the Alleghanies. Florida, owned by Spain, was on the south; Louisiana, owned by France, occupied the area west of the Mississippi. It was wise counsel that we should cultivate the arts of peace and progress, and not imperil our form of government by intermeddling in the affairs of any other nation.

It were better, under the circumstances then existing, to even make sacrifices rather than run the danger of complications through foreign alliances. And Washington had good reason to warn his countrymen against the latter. He evidently saw that France would call upon us for aid, on the ground that she had aided us in our Revolution. This was the alliance which Washington wished to guard against; but a very large portion of the people became very indignant that the government did not plunge into the vortex of the war which was desolating Europe—just as some people at the present time are angry because the government does not go to war with Great Britain to aid the Boers of South Africa.

But on the question of ratifying the treaty with Spain, which gave us the Philippines, the vast majority of the American people stood by the administration and favored its ratification. They realized that the impassioned appeals to regard our so-called "traditional policy," were those of cowards. And they were indignant that men honored by their states with seats in the Senate should allow their folly to lead them to play into the hands of Aguinaldo, and excite hopes that never could be realized in the breasts of the ignorant masses of the Tagalos.

Colonel Acton found it interesting to be in Washington those days. He had been for years a close personal friend of the President, and a political one as well. More than once he had acted as an intermediary between prominent politicians, whose clashing ambitions were fraught with danger to the best interests of the party, or who were rashly imperiling some measure that was demanded by the best interests of the nation.

The colonel knew everybody in legislative and administration circles at the national capital, and kept himself fully informed of every step in the battle then raging on the Spanish treaty. He had a clear idea of the attitude of every senator, and he knew that as matters stood at that immediate juncture, the votes that would be arrayed against it numbered enough to make the issue a close one.

"Let me see," mused the colonel, as he sat in the writing-room of the Arlington, looking out across Vermont avenue, cheerless under the leaden wintry sky. "I think Stapleton ought to speak on this matter. He's a fiery talker—a close reasoner, too, and the Senate always listens to him. Ha! yes. Stapleton's vote is all right—at least Benscoter asserts it is. But Stapleton's an odd fish. It is hard to get him over his old-time opposition to the President. Hem—ha! What a pity it is that men can't play politics without getting angry! Yes—a great pity!"

So, slipping into his overcoat, he took a street car for the Capitol. Taking the Senate elevator, he went to Senator Stapleton's committee-room and sent in his card to that gentleman.

The greetings between the two were not effusive. The senator was courteous, as was his wont; but he waited for the colonel to state his business. Seeing this, that acute individual lost no time in coming to the point.

"Senator, I am a voter in Transylvania, as you know, and I come in that capacity, and as a Republican, to ask you why you don't make a rattling speech—one of the kind you make out in the good old home state, during a hot campaign—in favor of ratifying the peace treaty?"

"You speak for yourself?" returned the senator cautiously.

"Ha! yes. I am speaking from a purely personal standpoint—and from that of a personal and political friend. There is need of good, strong, logical argument against this New England sentimentalism that afflicts some of our party friends in the Senate."

"I had not thought of a set speech," replied the senator slowly. "What line do you suggest?"

"The business line. The great unopened field for commerce is in the Orient—in China. We need the Philippines as a vantage-ground from which to get our share of that trade."

"There seems to be a feeling against making the retention of the Philippines a matter of money-getting," responded Stapleton.

"Bosh!" returned Acton, warmly. "That is more of that silly sentimentalism which has injured us in the past and will injure us in the future. Our Democratic friends used the money argument in their advocacy of free trade, didn't they? They urged that nations wouldn't trade with us unless we traded with them; that to capture the markets of the world, free trade was necessary, didn't they?"

The senator nodded smilingly.

"Well, they carried the country in 1892 on that money-getting issue. The trouble was, as we all know now, their theory was wrong. It brought hard times and trade stagnation. We are increasing our exports enormously—breaking the record, in fact—under protection. And our argument is again the same as theirs—money-getting. Do you suppose the people are fools? They want to be prosperous themselves, and they want the nation to prosper. The sentimental folly that we must not ask the people to vote to extend trade, or to put money into their own pockets, is nonsensical. Try the argument on the people that the only unexploited trade area open to us is in the East, and that the Philippines are worth all they will cost for this purpose alone, to say nothing of the trade with their eight million people. Try it, and see if it will not win."

"And let the opposition say that we are conquering a people entitled to freedom?"

"Aha! yes. That is the next point. The people of the Philippines will have freedom—true freedom—under our flag. Bue freedom and independence are not interchangeable terms. The people of the South have as much freedom as ourselves, yet we denied them their independence back in the '60's.

"And there is another point, Senator. The Filipinos are children as yet in the art of self-government. Like our own children at home, they need education. We deny the right to vote and to hold office to young men under 21. In nearly all the states, we deny them to women entirely, no matter what their age. Yet our boys and our women are not 'enslaved,' as our anti-expansionists declare the Filipinos will be if we take the islands. They admit those people are not fit to govern themselves, yet they don't want us to civilize them, and make them fit."

"I think your missed your vocation, Colonel," said the Senator, smiling. "You should be in the Senate yourself. You would be very useful there at this juncture."

"There is no need of my being there so long as you are," was the suave reply. "I am only endeavoring to have you rise to the opportunity you now have. Silence is accepted just now as a token of halting. Don't halt, Senator! Ha! Strike for the best interests of the country and its people!"

The Senator beat the devil's tattoo with his fingers on the table, evidently deep in thought.

"The next legislature elects your successor in the Senate, you know," went on the Colonel. "By that time this question will be settled; that is, the Philippines will be ours. But the Democrats will undoubtedly be trying to make an issue of it. They can not win. For—ha!—the issue will be, 'shall we give up what we now own?'—and that proposition can never carry. Now it is, 'shall we accept the Philippines?'—which is quite a different proposition."

"You say the Philippines will be ours, I infer you are certain that the treaty will be ratified?"

"Aha! yes, I am certain. Why, Senator, in all our history, the Senate has never refused to ratify a treaty of peace; it has never refused to ratify a treaty that gave us more territory. And the people have invariably endorsed every extension of our area."

"True," mused the Senator. "Well, if you think I should make a set speech on this matter, I shall do so. I intend to vote for the treaty, of course, and I can see no reason why I should have lukewarmness attributed to me. Has the President ever mentioned this matter to you?"

"Only incidentally—in the way of a wish that you make a strong speech in favor of the ratification."

"Then tell the President I shall speak on the matter in the Senate to-morrow or next day."

The Senator was as good as his word. His speech was one of the most powerful delivered on the treaty. He by no means confined himself to the points suggested by Colonel Acton. He discussed it in every aspect, and made a very powerful impression. His remarks were printed in full in the Transylvania newspapers, and as a result his popularity in that state was increased.

His speech came in the nick of time. It was but a few days thereafter until the clash came at Manila, and with a shock the nation realized that it had another war upon its hands. But there was no faltering. The flag should never be hauled down before a band of half-civilized insurgents. The advantages which were rightfully ours should not be relinquished. Even in the Senate the men who were fighting the treaty saw that they were doomed to defeat. The rashness of the natives had destroyed any possible chance of defeating the ratification.

The saddle-colored little Tagalo envoy, Agoncillo, scuttled out of the country, betraying his utter lack of knowledge of the broad-minded Americans by his slavish fear that his worthless life was in danger, which it never was.

And the Senate ratified the treaty, making the Philippines rightfully ours. Then the foes of the administration had to shift their ground. Instead of opposing expansion, they had to advocate contraction. They had to argue in favor of giving up territory under the flag, and rightfully there, by the law of nations.

To be Continued.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S IDEA OF JUSTICE

The pessimism of President Loubet of France is notorious all over Paris and many are the anecdotes afloat regarding this trait of his character. One of these runs thus:

While M. Constans, the artist, was spending a day with President Loubet at Rambouillet recently, he was asked by his host upon what subject he was now engaged. "M. le President," said the other, "I am painting a big canvas symbolizing Justice."

"Indeed! And how do you conceive her?"

Whereat the painter began to describe

"HEAD OR TAIL!" HE SAID, "THAT IS JUSTICE."

his ideal in glowing words, speaking from the heart as only an artist can when delivering his soul to a sympathetic listener. But the president quietly interrupted him with a twinkle in his eye.

"Is that how you conceive Justice?" he said. "Parfait! And now would like to know what she really is, in point of fact and in actual life?" He rummaged in his pocket and produced a coin, which he spun in the air. "Head or tail!" he said. "That is justice!"

Dicky's Happy Thought.

"Dicky, if you were polite you would get up and offer that lady your seat."

"But, pa, she's too big for my seat; you better offer her yours."—Chicago Record, who uses The Blade.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Honey Dew.

G. W. R., Shawanee, Tenn., sends us the following on this subject:

"Having received a great deal of information in the Question Bureau, I will try to tell D. C. R., Duo, Tenn., what honey dew is. This year there was a very large yield of honey dew. While out in the country in May, one evening just before sunset, my sister-in-law called us to the west door and said, 'Now you can see the honey dew falling.' Sure enough we could see a very fine mist falling. We had been talking about it before, and they told us it came in the form of a mist, or dew. Next morning, we noticed a fresh supply. It was on the leaves of all the trees and weeds. Bees are unusually rich in honey this season. It is claimed here by bee-keepers, that when there is lots of honey dew there will be lots of honey, and this season has proved it. My sister-in-law told me they had seen it falling, a good many times before. They keep a good many bees, and watch these things closely. There are lots of people around here that can vouch for this."

All right; but don't forget that ordinary dew does not "fall." It is condensed from the moisture in the air. And honey dew, whatever it may be, does not fall. It it did, it would lie on boards and stones, and roofs, etc., the same as on trees.

Temperance Instruction.

A. G. W., Chillicothe, O.: Instead of answering your several questions, we give in full the bill on the subject, passed on April 16 last, by the Ohio General Assembly. It was introduced by Senator Harbaugh, and takes the place of a former enactment:

Section 1.—The nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, and their effects on the human system, in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in the common schools of the state, and in all educational institutions supported wholly, or in part, by money from the state; and it shall be the duty of boards of education, and boards of such educational institutions to make suitable provisions for this instruction in the schools and institutions under their respective jurisdiction, giving definite time and place for this branch in the regular course of study; and to adopt such methods as will adapt the same to the capacity of pupils in the various grades; and to corresponding classes as found in ungraded schools; the same tests for promotion shall be required in this as in other branches.

Section 2.—In all teachers' institutes, also in all normal schools and teachers' training classes which shall hereafter be established by the state, adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching this branch. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the common schools, or in any educational institution supported as aforesaid who does not pass a satisfactory examination on this subject, and the best methods of teaching the same. It shall be the duty of the state commissioner of common schools to see that the provisions in this section relating to county teachers' institutes, and schools and classes by whatever name hereafter established for training teachers, and the examination of teachers, are carried out; and said commissioner shall, each year, make full report of the enforcement of said section in connection with his annual report.

Section 3.—Any school official, or any employe in any way concerned, in the enforcement of the act, who wilfully refuses or neglects to provide for, or to give the instruction required by this act, shall be fined, and shall pay for each offense the sum of twenty-five dollars. Mayors, justices of the peace and probate judges shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas court to try the offenses described in this act and all fines, or penalties, collected under this act shall be paid into the general county school fund of the county in which such fine or penalty was collected.

Section 4 repeals the former act, passed in 1888, and section 5 gives the above act full force from its passage.

Sugar Bounties.

H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.: Ignorance is the curse of any people, and it is the great damage of the perpetuity of our free form of government. One would suppose the facts concerning the sugar bounty offered under the tariff law of 1890 would be clearly understood by all, so that designing politicians would at once be detected when they told such a falsehood as that to which you refer.

This bounty was paid to all producers of cane sugar, beet sugar or maple sugar. Its purpose was to promote the sugar industry. To say that it was in favor of the wealthy planters and "starved out" the small ones, is an atrocious falsehood. There was a limit of total production, but it was very low. Not having a copy of the law at hand, we do not recall the limit; but it was fixed low, so as to include even the farmers of the north who had small areas of sugar maples. If a man had sugar land in the south, he could hardly fail to exceed the limit in his production.

The policy of giving land grants to railways was begun by a Democratic Congress, over fifty years ago, and continued for about twenty years or more. It rendered possible the building of railways through sections which would not have had them for many years later. It was directly in favor of the farmers who had taken homesteads, for it enabled them to market their crops. The railway companies sold the lands thus granted to farmers, and in that way settled up the country much quicker than it would otherwise have been. They sold their lands very low, in order to get settlers there, so as to make traffic for their roads.

Try to take a wider view of these things than that of narrow, ignorant and prejudiced men. The laws give all equal rights, and that is all any American citizen demands.

The Hair Worm.

"Please explain how or where the hair worm gets its life functions. I have seen a hair from a horse's tail enlarged to several diameters and 'wriggling' like a serpent. I have seen cobs that had been used for rubbing a horse, with hundreds of worms, about one-quarter of an inch long, sticking on it and having tails of hair, an inch in diameternu tonunutoruptoooo To-day I found a worm ⅜ inch in diameter, ⅜ inch long, with a tail ⅞ inch long, terminating in ¼ inch of what appeared to be the bristle of a hog. Does every hair possess a life germ?"—H. H. D., Ibex, Va.

It is a mistake to suppose that hairs, either human or animal, become alive, as you seem to suppose. They do not. The hair worm is not so-called because it is changed from a hair, but because of its form. Its correct name is the gordius. In their larval state they inhabit the intestines of grasshoppers and large insects. When full grown they leave the bodies of their hosts. They look very much like long horse-hairs, whence the ignorant idea that they are hairs transformed into worms. They can endure a great amount of dryness without perishing.

The Moon.

"I would like to know what is to be understood by the terms, 'light of the moon' and 'dark of the moon,' and their duration."—A. E. G., Kepple, Kan.

The terms are colloquial, and somewhat indefinite to duration. From new moon until old moon is really in the "light of the moon;" the short period that the moon is invisible is the "dark of the moon." Some persons use the phrases with reference to the earlier hours of night, and refer to the "light" as meaning for new moon until the time when the moon rises after midnight or later; after that they call it in the "dark" of the moon. Both phrases should be abandoned by everybody, as they are too indefinite. They are not used by good speakers or writers.

The Year 1900.

"Is this day, June 20, one of the days of the year 1900, or have 1900 years fully passed?"—M. A. W., Cotton Plant, Miss.

With the close of December 31 last, we ended 1899 full years since the Christian era, and this is the 1900th year. It is in progress, not completed. It will be completed at midnight on December 31 next, and the 20th century will begin the next moment.

Credit Mobilier.

"Please give us a brief history of the Credit Mobilier that was in operation during the construction of the Union Pacific railroad."—S. M., Basin, Neb.

The Credit Mobilier was a corporation formed to undertake the actual building of the Union Pacific road. It passed into the hands of persons interested in the Union Pacific company itself. Through their machinations, the railroad company contracted to pay the Credit Mobilier $47,000,000 for building 637 miles of road. At this the latter would make an enormous profit. Fearing adverse Congressional legislation, Oakes Ames, at the head of the schemers, who was then in Congress, offered to sell to Congressmen shares of the Credit Mobilier at par, when it was selling at 200 to 300. This attempt at what was really bribery created a great scandal. There was a Congressional investigation, and Oakes Ames and James Brooks were formally censured.

The Panama canal scandal was in France, where the stock was held. It was simply that the officials of the company wasted money recklessly, and brought the corporation to ruin.

Not Proved.

"What is the philosophy of sleeping with your head to the north? Have heard that it was conducive to health."—G. A. H., Canaserago, N. Y.

There is no "philosophy" about it. It is simply one of the foolish beliefs that so many people take up. There is absolutely nothing to prove that sleeping with the head to the north or any other point of the compass has any effect on the health.

District of Columbia.

"Please describe briefly the government of the District of Columbia."—I. E. J., Newman Grove, Neb.

The government of the District of Columbia, including the city of Washington, is in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. There are no officers elected by the people, hence no elections. For the District is not a state, and so its citizens can not vote for Presidential electors or for Representatives in Congress. Taxes are low, the District is well governed, and the people there resist any attempt to change the government, because of the large and irresponsible negro population.

Mail Swindlers.

"I have been a reader of The Blade for 32 years and have never asked you a question yet. But what are we going to do for protection? Every once in a while I will get in my mail some cheap, trashy pins or other stuff to sell and send them the money for the same or get into trouble. If I return them they claim to never have received them. I have paid for some and returned others. As I have never ordered any of these goods and it costs a lot of postage to return them, is there no way to stop it? There are a good many of my neighbors in the same fix that I am. With our big wheat crop and good old Republican management and free homes given us by the Republicans we are prosperous and happy. Once in a while we meet an old calamity howler."—P. M. R., Lyle, Okla.

Simply refuse to be robbed. Unless you order an article, you can not be made to pay for it. Send it back, but let the postmaster read and seal the letter or package; then he can certify that it was returned.

International Law.

W. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.: There is no such thing in reality as international law. Certain precedents have been established in the past but they are not considered binding when a nation or a combination of nations is powerful enough to defy opposition. International law is principally a matter of might. Interference in the Cuban war was justified by intolerable conditions. No progress appeared possible for either party and the reconcentrado rule converted the struggle into a war of extermination. The real ground of intervention was that the war was an intolerable nuisance, because of its close proximity to our border and the constant danger of violation of the neutrality laws and the injury to American interest generally. To secure a restoration of peace the senate and house of representatives passed what are known as the Cuban resolutions, which demanded the withdrawal of the government of Spain from the island.

The Monroe Doctrine.

A. G. T., Burlington, Iowa: President Monroe, in his message to Congress on December 2, 1823, said this, which is known as the Monroe Doctrine:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects of future colonization by any European power.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independencies we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Miscellaneous.

M. S. S., Lone Tree, Iowa: The gentleman resides in New York city.

D. S. P., Greenville, Iowa: We have not the data to answer, we are sorry to say.

W. J. C., Syracuse, Kan.: The story is false. There is no doubt of Durrant's guilt.

H. M., Unadilla Center, N. Y.: Under the conditions named there would be no perceptible difference in the flow.

J. W. L., Andubon, Iowa: Col. Ingersoll died of apoplexy, very suddenly. We don't know that he left any specific directions for his funeral.

P. M., Alto Pass, Ill.: The poem, "The Dying Child," was in McGuffey's old readers, back in the '50's. We have no idea where a copy can be found.

A QUEER TRICK WITH THE CAMERA

The old saying that the camera cannot lie is being laid aside as untrue by the modern scientific mind. It is a fact that the camera can be made to get almost any desired effect. Here is a portrait which to the uninitiated seems strange and yet it can be produced by almost any one with even a small knowledge of the camera and its possibilities. To secure this result place only one-half of the plate so that it will be exposed. To do this

A PHOTOGRAPHIC LIE.

cover the half which it is desired shall not be exposed. The head is turned in one direction and one-half of the plate is exposed. The cap is then replaced and the other half is exposed while the first half is covered. Great care should be exercised to see to it that the sitter moved nothing but head, else the coat, collar and tie will be blurred.—Chicago News.

Incongruous.

"I don't think I would ever make a political speaker," said Mr. Meekton.

"Why not?"

"I couldn't go through the ordeal. The very idea of my standing up and talking for half an hour at a stretch, with Henrietta sitting in the audience not saying a word makes me nervous."—Washington Star.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

BELLE BOYD FAMOUS SPY

The Woman Spy of the Confederacy Ends Her Famous Career.

Belle Boyd, the "famous rebel spy," as she was called everywhere throughout the United States, was born at Martinsburg, a little town of West Virginia, in 1846. She was educated at Mount Washington Female seminary and was a most daring and accomplished horsewoman. She was at school when John Brown raided Harper's Ferry and her life in Washington in the midst of all the preliminary excitement about secession made the war and the southern cause the most vital interests of her life. She was not only a famous rider, but she could handle a revolver as well as a man, a feat she put to practical test when a drunken soldier belonging to General Patterson's and General Cadwallader's troops insulted her mother. It was during an early invasion of Virginia and the miscreant soldier paid his life for his deed. His slayer was brought up for trial before General Patterson, but the warrior refused to convict the shooter, alleging that every brave northern woman would have acted in a similar way under similar circumstances.

BELLE BOYD.

Her chief claim to notoriety was founded early in the history of the war. While on a visit to the neighboring town of Winchester she was made aware of several very suspicious northern plans which would destroy the counter-movements of the armies of her beloved confederacy. Without a thought of the danger to herself she instantly started from the town to the point of land occupied by General Jackson and the southern troopers, a point she gained after a most perilous and harrowing run through the fires of both armies.

She tells the story of her journey in her book, "In Camp and Prison." After becoming aware of the nature of the information which had come into her possession she asked every man she knew in the town to take the message to Stonewall Jackson, but they all refused to go and left the matter with her.

BELLE BOYD'S DASH THROUGH THE FIRING LINE.

"I did not stop to reflect," she writes. "My heart, though beating fast, was not appalled. I put on a white sunbonnet and started at a run down the street, which was thronged with federal officers and men. I soon cleared the town and gained the open fields, which I traversed with unabated speed, hoping to escape observation until such a time as I could make good my way to the confederate line, which was still rapidly advancing.

"The federals had placed their artillery upon a lofty eminence, which commanded the road by which the confederates were advancing. Their infantry occupied in force the hospital buildings, which were of great size and sheltered by which they kept up an incessant fire. The confederates were in line directly in front of the hospital, into which their artillerymen were throwing shells with deadly precision, for the Yankees had taken this as a shelter and were firing upon the confederate troops from the windows.

"At his moment the federal pickets, who were rapidly falling back, perceived me still running as fast as I was able, and immediately fired upon me. My escape was most providential, for, although I was not hit, the rifle balls flew thick and fast about me, and more than one struck the ground so near my feet as to throw the dust in my eyes. Nor was this all. The federals in the hospital, seeing in what direction the shots of their pickets were aimed, followed the example and also opened fire upon me. Upon this occasion my life was spared by what seemed to me then, and seems still, little short of a miracle; for besides the numerous bullets that whistled by my ears, several actually pierced different parts of my body.

"Besides all this, I was exposed to a cross-fie from the federal and confederate artillery, whose shot and shell were whistling and hissing over my head.

"At length a federal shell struck the ground within 20 yards of my feet and the explosion, of course, sent the fragments flying in every direction around me. I had, however, just time to throw myself flat upon the ground before the deadly engine burst, and again Providence spared my life.

"Springing up when the danger was passed, I pursued my career, still under a heavy fire. I shall never run again as I ran on that, to me, memorable day. Hope, fear, the love of life and the determination to serve my country to the last conspired to fill my heart with more than feminine courage and to lend perpetual strength and swiftness to my limbs. I often marvel and even shudder when I reflect how I cleared the fields and bounded over the fences with the agility of a deer. As I neared our line I waved my bonnet to our soldiers, to intimate that they should press forward, upon which one regiment, the First Maryland rebel infantry and Hay's Louisiana brigade, gave me a loud cheer and without waiting for further orders dashed upon the town at a rapid pace. They did not know then who I was and they were naturally surprised to see a woman on the battlefield, and on a spot, too, where the fire was so hot. Their shouts of approbation and triumph rang in my ears for many a day afterward, and I still hear them not infrequently in my dreams.

"At this juncture the main body of the confederates was hidden from my view by a slight elevation which intervened between me and them. My heart almost ceased to beat within me, for the dreadful thought arose in my mind that our force must be too weak to be any match for the federals and that the gallant men who had just been applauding me were rushing upon a certain and fruitless death.

"I accused myself of having urged them to their fate, and now, quite overcome by fatigue and by the feelings which tormented me, I sank upon my knees and offered a short but earnest prayer to God. Then I felt as if my supplication was answered and that I was inspired with fresh spirits and a new life. Not only despair but fear also forsook me, and I had again no thought but how to fulfill the mission I had already pursued so far.

"I arose from my kneeling posture and had proceeded but a short distance when, to my unspeakable, indescribable joy, I caught sight of the main body fast approaching, and soon an old friend and connection of mine, Major Harry Douglas, rode up and recognizing me, cried out, while he seized my hand:

"'Good God, Belle, you here! What is it?' 'Oh, Harry,' I gasped out, 'give me time to recover my breath.' For some seconds I could say no more, but as soon as I had sufficiently recovered myself I produced the 'little note' and told him all, urging him to hurry on the cavalry, with orders to them to seize the bridges before the retreating federals should have time to destroy them. He instantly galloped off to report to General Jackson, who immediately rode forward and asked me if I would have an escort and a horse wherewith to return to the village. I thanked him and said, 'No, I will go as I came,' and then, acting upon the information I had been spared to convey, the confederates gained a most complete victory."

Such a feat was only the beginning of many such stirring incidents of army life. The little town in which Belle Boyd resided was most of the time within the lines of the Union forces and her services as a spy were most valuable to the confederate generals desiring to learn the movements and intentions of the northern regiments. After a particularly daring deed she was captured and sent to Washington, and her stay in the "Old Capitol" was full of dramatic incidents. She used to sit out in the corridor of the jail and sing "Maryland" to a group of admiring officials and prisoners.

She obtained her release from prison through an exchange with Colonel Michael Corcoran, of the noted "Irish brigade," but she could not remain out of mischief for a very long interval. She was taken prisoner again after the bloody battle of Gettysburg and was sentenced to be shot, but the order was changed to banishment in the south. In 1864 she was intrusted by Jefferson Davis with important dispatches for Great Britain, but the ship on which she sailed from Wilmington was captured by the north. Belle Boyd was forwarded to Boston and again ordered to be shot and once again her sentence was changed to banishment, changed through the clemency of Abraham Lincoln.

A second attempt to cross the ocean ended successfully and Belle Boyd arrived in London amid universal excitement, which she increased by marrying her captor, Lieutenant S. W. Hardinge. This was the first matrimonial experience of the spy of the confederacy, but not by any means her last. Her young husband survived the wedding by a few months only and after a brief career upon the English stage she retired to private life and marriage. Her third husband was Mr. High, of Detroit. Her fourth was Colonel Hammond, and later in Texas she married Sam and Jim Starr, her fifth and sixth spouses respectively. She died recently at Kilbourn, Wisconsin.

Extreme cases of disease test the real value of a medicine. Many "tonic" and "stimulant" preparations, which have no real medicinal value, seem to brace up the users when they are feeling "played out." Any stimulant will do this whether bought at the liquor store or drug store. The true test of a medicine is when life itself is staked on its remedial power. In hundreds of such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been the means of saving life when even the "family doctor" had pronounced sentence of death.

"I had been a great sufferer for several years, and my family doctor said I would not be a living man in two years, but, thank God, I am still living," writes Mr. George W. Trustow, of Lipscomb, Augusta Co., Va. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is what saved my life. I had heart trouble so bad that I could not lie on my left side without a great deal of pain. I was nearly past work when I commenced your medicine, but I can do about as much work now as any man. I cannot say too much for the benefit I have received."

Many diseases, named for the organs affected, as "heart disease," "lung disease," "liver complaint," etc., are perfectly cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures through the stomach diseases which originate in the stomach.

ALWAYS HELPS, ALMOST ALWAYS HEALS.

A WOMAN'S SKILL WITH THE RIFLE

One of the most remarkable rifle shots in the country if not in the world is Miss Sonia Wright, of Detroit. It was only last October that she first essayed to shoot. She took her first lessons from Mr. Long, superintendent of the water works, the rifle range being one improvised at the water tower. At her first shot she hit the bull's-eye at a distance of ten yards.

MISS WRIGHT SHOOTING FROM HER BICYCLE.

Before Miss Wright had taken many lessons she could surpass her tutor, Mr. Long, who is regarded as an expert. He taught her the various tricks of the business and he found her an extraordinary apt pupil. Her latent talent was as much a surprise to Miss Wright as it was to her instructor. He remarked one thing about her shooting, and that was that nearly all of her shots were what are technically termed "line shots." That is, they did not waver from the "sight," but were true and good. Her lessons included ten shots each, and in the sixth lesson she placed five shots in the black space, hitting the bull's-eye three times and getting 112 out of a possible 120 in the score.

Miss Wright was in the meantime getting famous without looking for honors in that or any other line. People used to come around to the waterworks courtyard to see "the girl that shoots," and one day a committee from the St. Boniface church bazaar called on her and asked her to give an exhibition at their affair. Miss Wright didn't think she was an attraction to be featured or that her skill was worthy of a public exhibition, but she consented, and her marksmanship, under the direction of Mr. Long, created a sensation at the bazaar. This was her first stage appearance, and among other things she accomplished was the so-called "trimming of finger nails" at eight yards. Mr. Long held candy disks in his hand and had Miss Wright shoot holes through them.

HOW MR. PILKERTON WON THE RACE

James Pilkerton is a well-known New York contractor nowadays. In years past he was famous as the champion sculler of America. He has brought into his business the same pluck and force that kept him so long at the head of yankee oarsmen. This pluck is neatly illustrated by a hitherto unpublished anecdote of a happening at one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early '90's. Mr. Pilkerton was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponents or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race. He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said:

HIS GENTLE ARGUMENT.

"Look here, you blooming cut-throat, you've got to swim, drown or win this race. You know me!" He won.

THE ANACONDA.

See the Anaconda
Sitting over yonder,
Lacing up his pretty russet shoe.

He's waiting for a cricket
Who's coming with his ticket,
And then both are going to the zoo.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

At the Horse Show.

"How do you think the present show compares with former events of the kind?" asked the bay mare as they strolled around the tanbark.

"Judged purely on form, the ladies show marked improvement," remarked the rhone. "But there is a deterioration among the men. We've got to wean them from those atrocious auto-cars to more beneficial exercise afield."—Philadelphia North American.

—Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing all forms of disease caused or promoted by impure blood.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Periods of Animals Having Young.

D. O. H., California: It would require too much space to give the period of gestation of all animals. The period in a cow is about nine months, sometimes a little more or a little less, but usually a few days more. The first calf is usually carried a few days longer. Ewes carry their young on an average 152 days. The time may vary a week or ten days either way. The period in the sow is about three months, three weeks and three days. There is a variation sometimes of twenty and even thirty days. Young sows carry their young for a shorter period than older ones. Two litters of pigs is all a sow should be allowed to raise in a year. The usual time for a mare to carry her colt is eleven months. This period may be diminished by five weeks, or extended by six weeks.

To Prevent Abortion in Cow.

S. S. McF., Michigan: To keep your cow from aborting, see that she does not run or jump, or is pushed about by other cattle. Be careful about feeding ergoted or mouldy fodder. Give her a pint of rape seed every day with other food. Feed her generously on wheat, bran, barley, beans, pease, etc. Let her have all the grass she wants, but keep her away from low-lying ground, also from stagnant water. Put rock salt where she may lick it at will. Take the chill from ice cold water in winter time.

Lump on Ankle.

E. S. H., Tennessee: There is no certainty that the unnatural growth caused by injury on your mare's ankle can be removed by any application. You may try this, which may do good: Soap liniment 6 ozs., iodine ½ oz. Rub in twice a day. If the part becomes abraded stop for a few days and repeat.

Cabbage Worms and Insects.

J. A. R., Kansas: The best way to get rid of cabbage bugs, is to collect them in the spring from trap mustard, or hand-picking. The cabbage worms may be got rid of by laying a little clover at the root of each plant, on which has been sprinkled a little paris green and flour, 1 part of the paris green to 100 of flour, or this may be scattered on the plant, just sufficient to show on the surface. Pyrethrum, which is perfectly harmless, may be used, 1 oz. to the gallon of water, sprayed on the plants. Kerosene emulsion is another remedy. This is made by taking of kerosene, 2 gallons; whale oil soap, (or 1 quart soft soap) ½ lb.; water 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in boiling water, and add it to the kerosene while the soap and water are boiling hot. This must be agitated for five minutes, or until the mixture has the consistency of cream. When you wish to use it dilute it with 15 or 20 parts of water. A gardener here who grows cabbages extensively, says the scattering of clover at the roots of the plants will alone clear out the worms. This kerosene emulsion is safe. Do not use kerosene alone, as the oil is too severe on the plants.

Lumps on Cow.

A. W., Missouri: Your letter is not sufficiently explicit for the editor to determine positively the nature of the disease of the skin of your cow. It seems to be a trouble called pemphigus. In this a yellowish colored water collects under the skin and a lump is formed in the way of a blister. Give the cow a dose of ¾ lb. Epsom salts in 3 pints of warm water. After this operates, give saltpetre, cream tartar and sulphur equal parts by weight. Give a tablespoonful in feed twice a day for a week. Let the cow have salt. Rock salt is the best. Place it where the cow may lick it at will.

Mule Has Spavin.

J. C. L., North Carolina: The lump on the knee joint of your mule colt is a spavin. Bathe the part well for an hour with water as hot as the hand will bear. Dry afterward, and apply this: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. This must be thoroughly mixed. Rub a little of this in once a day for five days, washing off before each application with warm water and soap. Heal with unsalted lard.

Has Megrims.

Subscriber: Your mare has a disease called megrims. It is caused by overwork in fat horses, tight or badly fitting collars, exposure to hot sun, constipation, worms or it may result from hereditary tendency. It is substantially an incurable disease, when worms are not the cause. The best thing you can do will be to put a hood over the mare's head when in the sun. When attacked loosen all harness, and take the collar off as quickly as possible. Bathe the head with cold water when the attack is on. Medicine is of little benefit. With care, the animal may be useful for a length of time.

Inflammation of the Urethra.

A. W. S., Pennsylvania: For the urethral trouble in your horse, first give a physic of four drachms aloes. After this operates, foment the sheath and penis with warm water. Inject the urethra with borax one drachm, water one quart. Give balsam copaiba one drachm daily for several days.

Received.

From Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: The Cultivation of Millets. A timely bulletin.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: use of Water in Irrigation in Wyoming, and its relations to the ownership and distribution of the natural supply. By B. C. Buffum, M. A., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, University of Wyoming, and Vice-Director of Agricultural Experiment Station.

——Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1890-1899. By Frank H. Hitchcock, chief section of foreign markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sows at Farrowing Time.

The condition of sows at farrowing time is more essential than the care of the pigs. If a sow is in the right condition, she will have little trouble in farrowing and if one commences right the work is half done. Old and young sows should be wintered separately and fed largely upon shorts, with but little corn. It is better to warm the water and mix with the feed during very cold weather. Young sows should have full feed up to the time of farrowing, and not more than four ears of corn should be given each sow at a feed during the coldest weather.

If possible, stay with the sow when farrowing and give her a pail of warm water to drink. For the first two days give water with a handful of shorts, and for the balance of the week two handfuls of shorts at a feed. This will not unduly stimulate the milk flow until the young pigs are in a condition to take care of it, and will be the cause of saving many pigs that would later die of thumps. Move the young pigs out of their bed at 24 hours old and see that they are moved about each day. Fat pigs are worthless and the youngsters must have exercise. Place a small trough near the pen to which the young pigs can have access, and when a month old begin to feed them a little milk and shorts. Remove them to a field as soon as the grass is large enough and wean them at two months old, when the males and females should be separated.—American Agriculturist.

Strawberry Culture.

In Bulletin No. 74, recently issued by the New Hampshire Agricultural College Experiment Station, the author, Prof. F. W. Rane, summarizes as follows:

1. The culture is the same for berries both for home use and the market.
2. The strawberry does well wherever given good cultivation, proper drainage and plenty of fertilizer in available form.
3. Well-rotted manure, bone meal and wood ashes (or some of the potash salts), are considered the best fertilizers.
4. Fall plowing, mulching with manure and thorough preparation of soil before setting plants are the first steps in strawberry growing.
5. A crop of clover or other green manure, known to be free from insects, will, when plowed under, prove of great value to the crop.
6. Coarse manure may be plowed under with good results, provided it is applied early enough to be well decomposed by planting time.
7. Spring set plants give the best results; where fall set they should be grown especially for that purpose, small pots being most commonly used.
8. Where plants are grown by hill culture they are usually set in rows three or three and one-half feet apart, and one foot apart in the row; all runners and blossoms being kept off the first season.
9. In matted rows, the rows are from three and one-half to four feet apart and plants are set from fifteen to eighteen inches in the row, according to variety and width of row.
10. Fruiting one season only is usually advocated by best growers. It is less work and more profitable to set a new bed than renovate an old one.
11. It is necessary to protect the plants in winter by mulching with some material such as straw, marsh hay, pine needles, pine boughs, coarse manure, etc., to protect from heaving.
12. Failure to get a maximum crop frequently comes from improper fertilization. Have at least one row in every four, of a perfect flowering variety.
13. The practical growers generally agree upon the merits of the following varieties: Beverly, Brandywine, Bubach, Clyde, Crescent, Greenville, Haverland, Lovett and Warfield.
14. Irrigation has proven of great value wherever tried.

The Silo.

The well built silo, properly filled with corn or other fodder at the right stage of growth, affords a food for stock which in my judgment cannot be equaled by any other method.

There are certain facts relative to the silo that have been so well established that they need no further proof. Major Alvord formulated them very fully in some rules which he laid down in a lecture delivered in Maine in 1884.

1. Silos may be made of any of the various building materials and some very crudely and cheaply constructed have been found to do good service.
2. Silos may be above ground, or under ground, or partly both; they should be water tight and air tight, and preferably frost proof, although the latter point is not essential.
3. The situation, form and construction of the silo and the arrangement for filling, covering and emptying should be largely governed by local conditions.
4. Several small silos, preferably connecting, are better than one large one—and the depth should be considerably greater than the length, width or diameter.
5. Silos may be filled slowly or quickly, in all weathers, and heavily weighted or not weighted at all, the silage produced will vary in condition and quality, but these variations of management do not very materially affect the result.
6. Any plant or vegetable product good for cattle food when green or fresh may be preserved as silage in an edible and succulent condition throughout the year or for several years.
7. As a rule all horses, mules, cattle and sheep, swine and poultry, are fond of silage, if its material is such as is ever eaten by them. Most farm animals prefer it to the best forage, and often prefer it to good roots.
8. The best time to cut any plant to make good silage is when the plant approaches maturity, and is beginning to decrease in its percentage of water content.
9. The cost of preserving a given crop as silage does not materially differ from curing the same crop by drying, in a suitable season, but crops can be ensiloed and preserved in seasons when they would be lost if drying was attempted.
10. An acre of corn as silage will weigh four times as much as the same crop dried as fodder.
11. An acre of corn field cured, stored in the most compact manner possible, will occupy a space eight to ten times as great as if in the form of silage.
12.—In feeding the best results follow a moderate ration of silage rather than its entire substitution for dry, coarse fodder.
13. Silage, and especially good corn silage, when compared with dry corn fodder or other feeding stuff, produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, and which chemistry cannot explain.
14. A silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, are convenient and economical, on most farms, to save crops which at times might otherwise be lost, if not to preserve some crops specially grown for silage.—Coleman's Rural World.

FRENCH LANGUAGE LOSING GROUND

Is French losing ground abroad—that is to say, is it being less spoken and read by educated people on the continent of Europe and elsewhere than was formerly the case? This is a question which has from time to time given rise to interesting discussion, and certain lamentations recently uttered by a Parisian review have brought it once more rather prominently to the front.

There is no doubt that during recent years it has met with formidable rivals. The tongue of united Germany is more studied than it was in the old days, and various enterprising nationalities of the smaller kind are bestowing more attention on their own language and literature than they had had the opportunity of doing for centuries. All this may be readily admitted, and nothing could be more natural. The immense facilities now given to traveling, the enormous expansion of international trade and the impulse which the nationality movement has received were al lbound to lead to this result.—London Telegraph.

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SENATOR PETTIGREW AS A SPORT

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, was "one of the boys" when he represented his state—then a territory—as a delegate in the House of Representatives. He liked a brisk game of poker and on occasions tried his luck at the faro table. One night he sauntered into a gambling establishment on Pennsylvania avenue and took a seat at the faro table.

Everybody knew in a short time that the stranger was from the west by the stakes he laid. In a few hours he was loser several thousand dollars. He arose from the table and was about leaving the room when Colonel Martin invited him to take some liquid refreshments. After a short conversation with the colonel he proposed a game of seven-up at $50 a game. Col. Martin agreed and asked his two partners in the gambling-house if they stood in with him or preferred to let him win his individual money. They agreed to let him play the firm's money and to participate in the profit or loss.

The game lasted until the gray-light of morning peeped in the windows of the

PETTIGREW PAID HIS BET.

establishment, when the new delegate said he had enough. His losses were figured up and amounted to $4,500, for which sum he gave Colonel Martin a memorandum with his name attached acknowledging the indebtedness. The colonel's two partners during the day chaffed him on his winnings, which, of course, they looked upon as good as lost, inasmuch as the cash was not planked down. They finally agreed to sell their respective shares of the profits to the colonel for $100 each. He promptly accepted the offer and had just paid them when in stalked the western delegate and, taking a huge roll of bills from his breast pocket, counted out $4,500, handing that sum to Colonel Martin. The chagrin of Martin's partners afforded much amusement to the colonel and the regular patrons of the establishment.

The then delegate and now United States Senator still plays, with a few of his cronies of the Senate, a stiff game of stud poker, but for years he has not patronized the faro table and never enters a gambling house. The professional sports like him, however, as a square man and invariably touch their hats when he passes them on the streets of Washington.

LIGHTNING STUNNED THE WOODPECKER

Lightning played a queer prank during the recent heavy storms at Austin, Ill. One bolt struck a match factory advertisement on a big bill board at Fifty-second and Madison streets, set the timbers aflame and then pierced the trunk of a

REPLACED THE BIRD.

great cottonwood tree. A hairy woodpecker had her nest in the tree, and the shock flung her from her home and left her stunned upon the sidewalk.

A boy who was on his way home from school grasped the stricken bird, and climbing the shattered tree, tucked her away in the hole from which she had been so rudely shaken, and now the shrill peeping of her brood tells of the goodness of the boy.

A Growing Business.

"Going over to the club to-night?"

"No, I am engaged at something that will keep me at my desk until late."

"Can't it be deferred?"

"No, indeed. I'm preparing an impromptu speech for Senator Clarion to deliver at the banquet to-morrow night."—Boston Courier.

Mrs. Pinkham

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for 20 years, day after day and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

If you are ill get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once—then write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It takes a goodly number of pages before Jerome K. Jerome gets his Three Men on Wheels started off on their bicycle tour of the Black Forest, but as the pages are filled with humorous anecdotes of marital experiences, and fun-poking at any and all things, the delay does not pall upon the reader or grow tiresome.

Mr. Jerome has not written a book of travels, neither is it designed to be one of information, but as the writer and his friends, George and Harris, spin along upon their wheels, one a tandem and the other a single wheel, he makes some sharp observations of the manners and customs as revealed by the people of continental countries, which he sets forth in an entertaining and amusing manner.

The book is attractively illustrated, and is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Nature's Calendar by Ernest Ingersoll is further described upon the title page as a Guide and Record for Outdoor Observations in National History. It is a volume which will help the lover of nature to learn much of the plant, insect, and all animal life peculiar to each month of the year, beginning with January. Nature's Calendar comes from Harper and Brothers.

A volume devoted to a description of Our Native Trees by Harriet L. Keeler, gives their student-lovers much careful and accurate information about their identification. Those described are indigenous to the region extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the northern boundaries of the southern states. Beside these are a few naturalized trees which have become well known through their popularity, such as the horse-chestnut, alianthus and sycamore maple.

The work is profusely illustrated and is most valuable for reference in any library. It is published by the Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Maximilian De Loup claims that his volume of salad recipes, The American Salad Book, is the most complete, original and useful collection of recipes of the kind ever brought together. He also states that they have been collected from all parts of the world, though most of them have originated in the United States, as America is pre-eminently the land of salads, and after examination and thorough tests, only the best have been retained.

Published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The latest novel from the pen of Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, entitled Voices in the Night, is somewhat different from her powerful stories preceding it, and in some respects is less admirable. It represents the India of to-day and there is no question about the author's familiarity with her subject. In fact, one feels sometimes in the reading, that she knows it so well as to induce a forgetfulness that she is writing for those less familiar with Oriental life, and therefore in the dark about many of the idioms and Sanskrit words which she has employed so abundantly. One thing is shown with the greatest clearness, and that is the utter inability of the British officials to understand and deal wisely with the Indian character.

No other writer, not even Rudyard Kipling, however, has succeeded in entering so wholly into the heart of things in India as has this author, and none have shown so dispassionately the real relations between the British and the natives. She makes evident the impossibility of engrafting Western civilization upon the Eastern, and the disastrous results of all attempts made in the past.

Voices in the Night is interesting but will not be likely to attain the popularity of the author's former works.

Macmillan and Company are the publishers.

So much has been said about Emile Zola's last novel, entitled Fruitfulness, with regard to its translation and acceptance by an American public, that its history need not be repeated. The work of preparing it for readers this side of the water has been done by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly, and it is issued by Doubleday, Page and Company.

Fruitfulness is the first of a series of four works which the author proposes to write, embodying to his thought the four cardinal principles of human life. The remaining three will have for their subjects in the order named, Work, Truth and Justice. In these four books will be summed up his philosophy of life.

This novel is, then, the beginning of Zola's conception of a social religion. It is a terrible arraignment of an evil, that of limiting child-birth, which threatens to depopulate France, so much is it growing among all classes, though beginning with the most cultured. The high moral purpose of the author can not be mistaken, even in the original. In Mr. Vizetelly's translation, while the story has been abridged and changed, the essence of the lessons it teaches has been retained.

A collection of short stories from the pen of Thomas A. Janvier is published by the Harpers under the title of The Passing of Thomas, that being the name of the first in the series of five which make the volume. The other four are entitled respectively: In the St. Peter's Set; At the Grand Hotel Du Paradis; The Fish of Monsieur Quissard; and Le Bon Oncle d'Amerique.

The Passing of Thomas is a humorous description of the death of a pet cat and the efforts of the sorrowing mistress to have its body laid away with the respect due to its fine character as a feline. The trials and perplexities of Mrs. Harver, winding up with a dramatic, yet amusing climax, are delightfully related.

The rest of the stories have much the same chaacter as these, showing, in a good humored way, the weaknesses and foibles of human nature. One reads them with a smile, recognizing at once that the characters are types, with which all are more less familiar. Mr. Janvier presents them in just the environment necessary to show their peculiarities to the best advantage. The volume makes charming summer reading, when one needs to be entertained rather than instructed.

J. Storer Clouston's novel, The Lunatic at Large, is a story that is exactly what its name implies, as it relates the adventures of a young English gentleman who becomes temporarily deranged from a severe mental and physical shock, followed by brain fever. His physician recommends a trip abroad under the care of a medical attendant, and offers the charge to a young doctor of his acquaintance who is principally engaged in waiting for patients.

This gentleman hesitates, but is finally lost, after confiding the proposition to an unscrupulous crony of his, who sees an opportunity of profit and pleasure for himself and his friend, Dr. Twiddle. The latter, after some timorous objections, consents to the proposed scheme, and manages to confine the wealthy lunatic in a private asylum, and then he and his fellow conspirator start for a trip on the continent. The patient is known as Francis Beveridge, and is regarded as harmless in the institution, from whose prison walls his quick wit and the assistance of a susceptible young lady soon enable him to escape.

Once outside he gets safely away by means of a series of strategetic maneuvers, and shortly finds himself in the great city of London. Here he falls in with a German Baron, who is traveling both for pleasure and knowledge, and is engaged by him as a sort of courier or companion to show him about London.

People who enjoy a hearty laugh will find it in the story of the quips and quirks of the Lunatic at Large.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

In the narrative of The Green Flag is related the history of an Irish regiment in the presence of an Arab enemy. The battle is going against the English, and still the Hibernians will not fight. They refuse to obey orders, and obey only their Irish sergeant, who leads them away from the enemy, who are rapidly overpowering the British forces. Under this pressure the Irish sergeant's fighting blood is fired, and he turns back, calling upon his men to follow; but they still sullenly refuse. At length he unfurls a little Irish flag and beseeches his troops to defend it. Then, of course, the disaffected Irishmen rush to the rescue and help to kill some twelve hundred of the Arabs.

The story is interesting and full of action as are all the tales which follow. The Striped Chest is a blood-curdling mystery of the sea, and there are also three pirate stories; a stirring tale of the prize ring, and other narratives of war and sport, written in the author's familiar dashing style, and with enough exciting action and incident to please any reader in search of thrills.

Published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

A new novel by Allan Raine who knows so well how to depict Welsh life and scenes, is entitled Garthowen, and comes from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The plot of the story is developed by a rapid succession of events which are charmingly told, and the personalities drawn in a vivid way that brings out distinctly the individual traits of the Welsh character. With but a few exceptions, all of the people of the tale are Welsh, and their customs and manners are revealed in a most entertaining way.

It is a pretty story, one which may be read with interest and held in pleasant remembrance as a wholesome love romance with a happy culmination.

The Last Lady of Mulberry is a study from life by a new author, Henry Wilton Thomas, who has written a romance of the Italian people living in New York's Little Italy. The story is briskly told, and as Mr. Thomas lived for some time in Italy, he has informed himself of the manners and tongue of the Italians, together with several of the dialects, which enables him to relate his tale of Mulberry Bend with a vivid coloring which makes his word pictures seem like actual scenes.

Mr. Thomas has entered upon a new and fertile field of life portraiture, and, though it is a sordid existence he depicts, he has discovered romance, devotion, joy and suffering beneath the unconventional surface of the Americanized Italian which fill his work with human interest and quaint humor. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The scenes of the story The Wings of the Silence are laid partly in England, and partly in Western Australia. The hero is Donald McIntyre, and he is first seen by the reader in the Australian desert, over which he and his companions are wandering in their endeavor to find some wonderful gold diggings of which they have heard a mysterious story.

The tale is a good one, a little crudely told in parts, and somewhat changeable in the character of the plot, giving an impression of some uncertainty in the mind of the author as to the way in which it should develop. Yet without being a novel of purpose, in any sense, it conveys a lesson regarding the dangers of giving away to ungovernable passion.

Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

Those who find pleasure in reading a story with a mystery, the solution of which is kept cleverly concealed until the very last, will enjoy Fergus Hume's latest novel, entitled Bishop Pendle.

The scenes are enacted in a small English Cathedral city and mostly among people belonging to its exclusive ecclesiastical society, while Bishop Pendle himself is an up-to-date prelate who keeps pace with the times, and in addition to his official salary, has a princely income of his own which he spends with a lavish hand.

There are enough young people in the cast of characters to furnish the necessary leaven of love episodes, and the narrative is one of the ingenious, misleading kind which holds its interest from the opening chapter until the mystery is solved, the brides have departed with their grooms, and the wedding guests have scattered to the four winds of heaven.

It is an entertaining story, worked out in strong, picturesque English, and without sensationalism, contains all the necessary elements of good fiction.

Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

In the story of Katherine Barry, by Harry Hughes, the heroine has two lovers, one a rising young lawyer and the other a farmer. The lawyer has his innings first, but he is a Protestant and inclined to be a free-thinker, while Katherine is a Catholic; so she sacrifices sentiment to her religion, and dismisses her suitor. The other lover does not seem to be of much importance until after he is accused of murdering a neighbor and disappears from the scene; then the young woman retires to a convent, where she becomes a favorite with the mother superior.

In a short time it is discovered that Katherine is a medium, and through her, psychic phenomena are manifested in automatic writing, by means of which the author explains many of the problems of this life and the conditions of the life beyond the grave.

The story is crudely written, and has evidently been constructed to enable the author to set forth his views regarding life, death and immortality.

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

The Bowen-Merill company, of Indianapolis, has isued a Booklet of Successful Books and Authors, which should be of considerable interest to those who follow the news of the literary world. The volumes mentioned have been published by the above firm, all of them having passed into two or more editions, and the portraits of their authors are followed with brief sketches of the writers.

James Whitcomb Riley heads the list, while among twenty other names are Charles Major, Harris Dickson, Robert J. Burdette, Susan B. Anthony and Charles Frederick Goss.

The booklet is attractively put together, and is in a convenient pocket form.

A novel which deals with the problems of Lynch Law in the South, is written by Will Garland and comes from the publishing house of G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York. The book is named Matthew Doyle, "Mat" himself being the hero of the story, the scenes of which are laid in a small southern town among the poor whites, one would judge, from the language and manners of the characters.

Without doubt, Mr. Garland's object in writing his story is a worthy one. Indeed, his book is dedicated to the citizens of the United States who believe in, and work for just laws, but the weeding out of the over-supply of profanity and slang would have produced a more attractive tale and served the author's purpose equally as well.

The sayings and doing of "Georgie," as chronicled by S. E. Kiser, have been enjoyed and laughed over by many readers when the sketches appeared in various newspapers, and will probably be received with favor now that they have been collected into book form under the above title.

The book is illustrated in a manner befitting the stories, which are amusing, and at the same time contain many grains of common sense under their humorous drift and chaff.

Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Books Received.

From Charles Scribner's Sons:
Our Native Trees. By Harriet Keeler. $2.00.

From the Wolfe Publishing Company, Akron, O.:
An American Colonel. By Hon. Jere Clemens. $1.00.

From the Doubleday & McClure Company, New York:
The Isle of the Winds. By S. R. Crockett. $1.50.

From Small, Maynard & Co., Boston:
Stephen Decatur. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 75 cents; and
Georgie. By Kiser. $1.00.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:
Bishop Pendle. By Fergus Hume; and
Twenty Years in Europe. By S. H. Byers. $2.00.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics. By William L. Scruggs. $2.50.

From The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati:
Recollections of a Liftime. By General R. Brinkerhoff. $2.00.

From the Macmillan Co., New York:
The Banker and the Bear. By Henry Kitchell Webster. $1.50.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:
Besieged by the Boers. By E. Oliver Ashe, M. D. $1.25; and
Spencer and Spencerism. By Hector Macpherson. $1.25.

From Harper & Bros., New York:
As Seen by Me. By Lilian Bell. $1.25;
A Diplomatic Woman. By Huan Mee. $1.00; and
The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg. By Mark Twain. $1.75.

HOW HE HELPED IN THE PLAGUE

Armstrong Smith, a young Englishman, has recently arrived in London, who is deserving of more than a passing notice, for he has proved himself a hero of no ordinary kind. Mr. Smith showed his bravery in helping to put down the bubonic plague in the city of Honolulu and its neighborhood. When everyone fled in the presence of the pestilence, he, although described as being "pale and thin from overwork and constant knowledge of his peril, the ghost of his former self, warned by all who were close enough to advise, himself a suspect, stuck to his post and his patients." When the danger was passed he was asked what he wished most to do, and he replied that he always wanted to be a physician. He was urged to adopt this course, and when he replied

IN A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

that he had not enough money for the purpose a committee of the leading citizens presented him with a purse of £1,000, asking him to accept it to study medicine or to apply to any other purpose he chose. Mr. Smith has taught in the Princess Kaiulani school for several years.

Disabled.

The Reporter—I hear your company broke up. Didn't the ghost walk?

The Comedian—No, it couldn't; it was so badly crippled by the manager, who disappeared with the funds.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Humiliating.

"Senator," she asked, "did any rich corporation ever try to bribe you?"

"No," he replied, "but a despicable, measly little company that couldn't afford to offer more than $250 once tried it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Undaunted.

Stubb—That fellow Maroom is a clever artist. You know in moving his "Foxhunt" a large hole was punctured in the canvas.

Penn—I suppose the painting was ruined?

Stubb—Not at all. Maroom tells people there is no hole there. That it is a realistic fox den.

A Record in Blood.

The record of Hood's Sarsaparilla is literally written in the blood of millions of people to whom it has given good health. It is all the time curing diseases of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and blood, and it is doing good every day to thousands who are taking it for poor appetite, tired feeling and general debility. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price 25 cents.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SHIRT STUD WHICH WILL SAVE SOULS

If all inventors got their rights there is one at least who should get a medal or a house and lot from the grateful contributions of his fellow men whose eternal salvation he is doing his best to insure. He is not a minister or a revivalist or a missionary of any kind. He is just a plain inventor, but the little dingbat which is the product of his brain will go far toward making life in this world bearable for many men and may have its influence upon the next world as well.

What he made is a non-separable shirtstud, one that does not fold at the wrong time and come out of the opening, nor is there any "back" to become loose and drop off. That is the most despicable habit of all shirtstuds—to slip their moor-

THE EVIL SHIRTSTUD.

ings and drift away when a fellow is telling a girl how blue her hair is and how smooth her eyes are or vice versa. Again, the back of the ordinary collar button, the part which must be grasped in the fingers and forced through the unyielding, starched bosom of the shirt, is usually so small that the large fingers of the man who is in a hurry fail to hold it and it shoots away at impossible angles under the dresser or out of the window—any place except into the little opening in the shirt. Then there are rash things said and the record of the most upright man is marred.

But now comes the inventor with the real thing. It can scarcely be described. It must be seen to be appreciated. The stud is fastened to a little gold bar half an inch long, curved immediately behind the stud like an ordinary stick pin. The bar is hollow and from its upper end projects a little pin, which can be drawn down into the bar by pulling a small knob at the lower end. When the bar is inserted in the shirt front this knob is pulled and the pin slips into the bar, allowing the stud to rest against the shirt. When that is accomplished the knob is released, a spring shoots the pin out of the end of the little bar again and the stud is fast held on the inside. But instead of getting a medal the inventor will probably have to fight for his royalties.

A DANCE AT THE RANCH.

From every point they gaily come, the broncos' unshod feet
Pat at the green sod of the range with quick emphatic beat;
The tresses of the buxom girls as banners stream behind—
Like silken castigating whips cut at the sweeping wind.
The dashing cowboys, brown of face, sit in their saddle thrones
And sing the wild songs of the range in free uncultured tones,
Or ride beside the pretty girls, like gallant cavaliers,
And pour the usual fairy tales into their listening ears.

Within the "best room" of the ranch the jolly gathered throng
Buzz like a swarm of human bees and lade the air with song.
The maidens tap their sweetest smile and give their tongues full rein
In efforts to entrap the boys in admiration's chain.
The fiddler tunes the strings with pick of thumb and scrape of bow,
Finds one string keyed a note too high, another keyed too low.
Then rosins up the tight-drawn hairs, the young folks in a fret
Until their ears are greeted with the warning words: "All set!"

S'lue yer pardners! Let her go!
Balance all an' do-se-do!
Swing yer girls an' run away!
Right an' left an' gents sashay!
Gents to right an' swing or creat!
On to next gal an' repeat!
Balance next an' don't be shy!
Swing yer pard an' swing 'er high!
Bunch the gals an' circle 'round!
Whack yer feet until they bound!
Form a basket! Break away!
Swing an' kiss an' all git gay!
Al'man left an' balance all!
Lift yer hoofs an' let 'em fall!
Swing yer op'sites! Swing agin!
Kiss the sage hens if you kin!
Back to pardners, do-se-do!
All jine hands an' off you go!
Gents salute yer little sweets!
Hitch an' promenade to seats!

And thus the merry dance goes on till morning's struggling light
In lengthening streaks of gray breaks down the barriers of night,
And bronks are mounted in the glow of early morning skies
By weary-limbed young revelers with drooping, sleeping eyes.
The cowboys to the ranges speed to "work" the lowing herds,
The girls within their chambers hide to sleep like weary birds,
And for a week the young folks talk of what a jolly spree
They had that night at Jackson's ranch down on the Owyhee.

—Denver Post.

Another Victim.

"Great excitement up my way this morning."

"You don't say?"

"Yes, indeed; a man was seen rushing wildly around the roof. Everybody thought he was going to dash himself below. Finally an officer lassoed him from an adjoining building."

"Did he give an explanation?"

"Yes; said he was merely up there trying to get the dust out of his eyes and hair. Said he had been assisting in house cleaning."—Chicago Record.

Depends.

The Maid—Oh, what a grand thing it must be when husband ad wife are of one mind!

The Wife—Well, that depends a great deal on whose mind it is."—Chicago News.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 2, JULY 8, 1900.
Jesus the Bread of Life.
John 6:22-40.

Read John 6:22-71. Memory verses: 35-37.

Golden Text: Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life.—John 6:35.

22. The day following, when the people, which stood on the other side of the sea, saw that there was none other boat there, save that one whereinto his disciples were entered, and that Jesus went not with his disciples into the boat, but that his disciples were gone away alone;

23. Howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks:

24. When the people therefore saw that Jesus was not there, neither his disciples, they also took shipping, and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.

25. And when they had found him on the other side of the sea, they said unto him, Rabbi, when camest thou hither?

26. Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled.

27. Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him hath God the Father sealed.

28. Then said they unto him, What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?

29. Jesus answered and said unto them, His is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent.

30. They said therefore unto him, What sign shewest thou then, that we may see, and believe thee? What dost thou work?

31. Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat.

32. Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven.

33. For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world.

34. Then said they unto him, Lord, evermore give us this bread.

35. And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst.

36. But I said unto you, That ye also have seen me, and believe not.

37. All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.

38. For I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me.

39. And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day.

40. And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day.

The Lesson in Everyday Life.

Seeking Jesus (v. 24.) Jesus is hidden behind the veil of years and misunderstandings. We are trying to recover him. Did you ever try to recall the face of some one you had seen long ago, and go groping around in your mind for him? Did you ever try to form a mental picture of some one you had never seen? It is amidst such forgetfulness and confusions that the world is seeking Jesus. Once in a while (in our nobler moments of faith) we catch glimpses of Him, and how glorious He is. No one ever found Him "once for all." He vanishes from us in our moments of indifference, and we have to seek and recover Him again.

Ye seek me, not because ye saw signs; but because ye ate of the loaves and were filled (v. 26). Let me give you a rule. Always keep in mind the last and most beautiful result of every action, and not the first and least important. Horses and cows eat grass, just to eat. Suppose that a doctor's horse, while nibbling grass in the pasture, should keep saying to itself: "The grass will give me strength to carry my master to visit ten sick people this afternoon." And suppose a cow should say: "This grass will enable me to make milk for some twenty or thirty poor little half-starved babies." Think of something, when you are eating, besides how the food tickles your palate. No wonder Jesus grew tired of having people follow him around day after day, just to get something from him. I must confess that I used to almost lose my patience with my chickens, because they never saw me without running or flying as fast as they could to see what I was going to put into their crops. If the old hens when they brought off their broods of little chickens had hurried up to the kitchen door, and gabbled, "See what I have brought you to pay you for your trouble," I should have felt more kindly towards them. There are children who always rush down the street to meet their papa and cackle, "What did you bring me? What have you got for me?" I think I should have lost patience if I had been in the Master's place. No wonder it pleased Him when Mary broke the alabaster box of ointment over him. She at least did not "want something of Him."

I am the bread of life: He that cometh to me shall not hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst (v. 35). We eat food and drink water once, and that is the end of it. I don't know how it is with you, but I find it a little tiresome. But, thank God! there are ideas and imaginations and hopes, which we can eat and drink over again and again. They are like little springs of water bubbling up in the soul; like the manna which falls of its own accord day after day. We had better get all that kind of bread and water we can, and as fast as we can. I am sure I do not think it strange that Jesus said that we could "feed upon him." I have half a dozen friends whom I actually "eat alive" every day of my life.

All that which the Father giveth me shall come unto me (v. 37). What a calm and beautiful assurance! It was the sort of repose that one sees among the trees of the forest. You can almost hear them saying to themselves (when the wind breathes through their branches), "All the rain and air and nourishment that God means for me shall come to me, and so I will just be calm and quiet, and grow, and do my best." Every one of us who does his best will get all of the good things which the Father has measured out for us, without worrying and fretting. Play your part. Do your duty quietly and calmly.

Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out (v. 37). I know doctors like that. They never send a patient away. If they cannot attend to him themselves, they turn him over to some friend. I know rich men like that. They think that every one who makes a claim of any kind is sent to them of God, and that it is their duty to do something or other, either with gift of money or sympathy, or perhaps rebuke. Such people are small editions of Providence.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Alas and Alacque!

Milady has shed her seal sacque,
And now for spring dresses, alacque!
Her person to decque,
She needs a big cheque,
And her hubby coughs up like a jacque.
—Philadelphia Press.

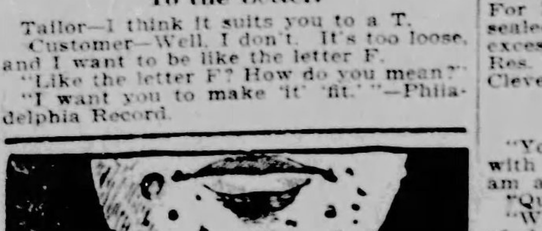
To the Letter.

Tailor—I think it suits you to a T.

Customer—Well, I don't. It's too loose, and I want to be like the letter F.

"Like the letter F? How do you mean?"

"I want you to make 'it' 'fit.'"—Philadelphia Record.



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are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

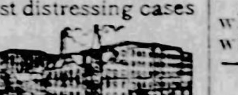
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

A FOX TERRIER ATTACKED THE SWANS

Fred Wagner, a well-known bicycle manufacturer in Chicago, has a fox terrier of the name of Jim. One day last week Wagner, accompanied by the dog, was making his way through Garfield park when the animal espied a swan sitting at ease upon the surface of the big pond. It was the first time that Jim had seen a swan. It was the first time that the swan had seen Jim. The black, white and tan hair of the dog rose like the quills of a porcupine. His eyes blazed a story of wonderment and defiance. Then he broke away from his master and stood upon the edge of the beach with ears at a dangerous droop and his tail upright and rigid with cruel determination. The swan was less excited. She swept over the water like the night

CHASING THE SWANS.

cap of a dandelion blown by the wind. Slowly and with scarce a ripple the bird came nearer the rigid dog on the beach until the distance between them was less than two yards. Jim growled and his muscles bulged to the size of walnuts and yet he feared to dash after the graceful bird.

The swan tacked before the nervous and enraged dog in a tantalizing way and finally, as evidence of her disgust, sailed majestically away. But she was back again in short order and in her wake came her big brother. The two swans made a dash upon Jim, who was nearly beside himself. Anger and fear were mixed in his growl and his black eyes blazed like incandescent coals.

Thoroughbred blood courses through the veins of Jim. He could stand the challenge no longer. With a yelp he sprang from the shore and gave pursuit to the swans. One of the birds made a stroke at the pursuer with a widespread-ing wing. It missed Jim and the deadly eye of the camera. But Jim kept after

his quarry until a policeman in a gray uniform yanked a boat from its fastenings and started after the dog. Seldom has such a race been seen in Chicago waters. It was an opportunity for a bookmaker to lay odds on swan, dog or policeman in the getaway stakes. There was but one finish. The swans won. The fox terrier was a dangerous second for a time, but the policeman in gray, puffing like a steam street roller as he swung his sleeve to the oars, grabbed the dog by the ears and flung him out of the park. Wagner barely escaped the same punishment.

QUITE A REVELATION.

Young Gallifet is a nice fellow, but he hasn't much nerve.

She—I shouldn't think that of him. He looks strong and big.

"Oh, I didn't mean in that way. I was thinking about his timidity in making love."

"Is he afraid?"

"Not only that, but he seems to be ignorant on the subject. He was going to call on a girl the other night when I ran across him, and he said he felt sure he could kiss her, if he only knew how to go about it."

"What did you tell him?"

"Oh, I gave him some directions."

"How interesting! What were they?"

"I told him not to hurry too much—to take things easy. After a certain amount of necessary talk he could draw up his chair and hold her hand for a while. Then by gradual stages, but always in a masterful way—for girls like that—he could lead up to a plump, fair and square kiss."

"Do you mean to say you told him all that?"

"I did. Why shouldn't I?"

"Well, you know, I really hadn't the remotest idea that you knew anything about it."

Free Prescription

For lost manhood will be sent in plain, sealed envelope to sufferers from sexual excesses, emissions, varicocele. West. Res. Med. Co. (Inc. in Ohio) Drawer B, Cleveland, O.

What He Said.

"You have repeatedly told me," she said with some show of indignation, "that I am all in the world to you."

"Quite true, my dear," he replied.

"Well, you have a mighty strange way of demonstrating it," she asserted.

"How so?" he asked.

"Well, you're stingy," she answered; "that's what you are—just stingy. You keep your money hoarded up like a miser."

He looked at her in surprise.

"But my dear," he mildly expostulated, "why should I go about investing in other things when I already have what's all in the world to me? You really ought to take a reasonable view of these matters."—Buffalo News.

Decidedly Unfair.

Dolly—Did that famous author send you his autograph, Polly?

Polly—No, but he kept mine, the mean, impudent thing!—Chicago Record.

DOESN'T INJURE THE WHEAT

A Grain Parasite Created Alarm Among Kansas Farmers.

Several weeks ago reports began coming in to the department of entomology at the University of Kansas, located at Lawrence, regarding a species of lice that was found in the wheat fields of Harvey county and also in two counties in Oklahoma. Several boxes of these insects have been sent to the university with inquiries as to what they are, where they came from and how to get rid of them. According to Professor Hunter, who is at the head of the department of entomology, these insects are nothing new. In 1861 they infested New England in great numbers, but no serious damage was done. Nor is this the first time Kansas wheat has been infested with the insect. Several times reports similar to those that are coming in now have been received by Professor Hunter, who has made a careful study of the insect.

It is not definitely known whether the wheat parasite spends the winter in the wheat fields as an egg or as an insect,

A GOOD FRIEND OF THE FARMER.
(The Nine-Spotted Lady Bug, Immature and Mature.)

but be that as it may, the young insect is to be found among the wheat in the early days of May. They feed promiscuously upon the blades of the plants until the wheat begins to head when they congregate there and make their presence more noticeable. They crawl down into the head between the grains and sinking their beaks into the base of the grain, suck out the juice of the plant. These wheat lice are green and yellow and brown in different stages of growth. In size they are pear shaped and from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch long.

About ten years ago a serious outbreak of these insects occurred in Southern Illinois and Indiana. A special agent of the department of agriculture at Washington was sent there and in his report he wrote: "Probably no insect has occurred in the state of Indiana for many years which has caused such a general commotion among wheat growers and which worked such little damage considering its numbers as this one."

There are several reasons for the homelessness of these insects. First, they are highly susceptible to climatic conditions. Violent changes of temperature check their rapid multiplication. A cold, driz-

THE PLANT LOUSE.
(A—Winged female. B—Immature Winged Female. C—Wingless Female.)

zling rain apparently freezes them and a hard, beating rain will frequently wash whole swarms off their food plants, never to return again. On the other hand the warm, sultry condition of the atmosphere previous to a thunderstorm is very productive to their rapid multiplication. Second, they are preyed upon by many other insects. Among these are minute parasitical insects resembling "mud-daubers," but smaller than mosquitoes. They lay their eggs upon the back of the wheat lice and the eggs hatch into grubs which eat the wheat parasites. The extent to which these little insects aid the wheat grower is greater than one would imagine. Another insect that is doing valiant service for the farmer is the lace-winged fly, which even in its larva state destroys many wheat lice. It catches them and sucks their blood.

Another co-worker is the lady bug or lady bird, as it is sometimes called. These bugs do no harm to plant life and if the number of wheat lice that they devour was appreciated they would be very

THE LACE-WINGED FLY, MATURE AND IMMATURE.

dear to the heart of every farmer. The old superstitious regard for these little red bugs may be accounted for when it is learned what wonderful work they do.

The wheat lice are not invulnerable to the efforts of man, but it is a great task to get rid of them. The louse can push his beak through a leaf covered with poison and suck out the nourishment of the plant without doing any damage to itself. However, the louse does not breath through its mouth, but through its body, and the way to kill it is to cover its body with a substance that will stop up the pores, thus preventing its breathing. The formula for this mixture is: One-half pound hard soap, cut up fine and boiled in a gallon of water. After removing from the fire add two gallons of kerosene and the whole is stirred thoroughly until mixed. To this add 30 gallons of water and then spray. Of course in a pansy bed in a hothouse, or in a small wheat plot, this method is practical, but with a quarter section of wheat, it is an endless job to spray it. However, the usually favorable conditions this year have produced a strong hardy growth of wheat and the prospects are that the plants will outgrow the insect so that no serious damage from the wheat lice need be feared.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Cause for Apprehension.

And it seems that "Bath House John" was very much worried.

"Did you sleep well?" inquired "Hinky Dink."

"Yes, it is this Barbara Frietschie business that worries me."

"Barbara Frietchie?"

"Yes, if they continue to shatter history the people of the next century may refuse to believe that I ever wore a green dress suit."—Chicago News.

One of the Thorns.

Fond Mother—"Why are you so dignified when Mr. Cashly calls, Rose? I'm afraid he will never ask you to become his wife if you continue to act in that manner."

Rose—"Oh, don't be alarmed, mamma dear. Even a primrose is not without its attractions."

Book of Gold Mines Free!

A prominent Denver publisher who is familiar with every phase of life in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) gold camp has just published a volume which he styles "Cripple Creek Illustrated." The book contains nearly 100 views of the big gold mines of the camp, a correct map, and in fact a world of information. Full reports of ore mined, dividends paid, etc. The edition cost $1,000 to issue. To introduce his big illustrated weekly family paper, (founded 1890) he will send you a copy of "Cripple Creek Illustrated" and his paper 13 weeks on trial for 15c. Clubs of 5, $1. Stamps taken. Latest mining news and western stories. Mention our paper when you write, and address Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 625 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STARK TREES best by test—74 YEARS. We **PAY CASH** WEEKLY WANT MORE SALESMEN. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Pease Mfg. Co., Stat'n 27, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 20,000 population; permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 301 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

If You Are **HARD of HEARING** Write J. D. Howe, M. D., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars of a new, simple, successful self-treatment.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book of HOME TREATMENT. No Knife, Plaster or Pain. 18 MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1717 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

HORACE GREELEY'S MODEL FARM

Here it was that Horace Greeley started his model farm over fifty years ago among the hills of Westchester county, in Chappaqua, N. Y. His first house was built in the woods at the foot of a beautiful glen. Afterward, when the farm

THE GREELEY HOMESTEAD AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

became famous this more pretentious house was erected on the hill overlooking the fields of his labor. Unique in architecture, and in summer covered with climbing vines, it presents a beautiful picture from the road that winds down the valley. Near by is a brook in the glen, confined by a dam erected by Greeley himself.

A Later Ambition.

Elderly Adviser—My dear friend, I have read your book, "A Woman of Quality," with pain. It is strong, but so infinitely coarse and disgusting! Why did you write such a story?

Distinguished Authoress—I wanted to show the critics who said my "Little Fendleigh Boy" was too soft and namby-pamby that I could do something entirely different if I felt like it.—Chicago Tribune.

Strategy.

The mosquito was reconnoitering among the papers on the country storekeeper's desk.

"Good morning," suddenly cried a book worm peeping from behind the leaves of the general ledger.

"Ah, good morning, brother," replied the mosquito politely. "Perhaps you can give me the information I seek. Can you give me a list of the people in town who have not yet bought their wire screens or netting?"—Philadelphia Press.

But She Escaped.

Bobby—There wa'n't no cannibals in th' Garden o' Eden, was they?

Teacher—Why, no, of course not. Why do you ask such a question?

Bobby—'Cause I was thinkin', if th' had b'en they 'a' et Eve f'r a spare-rib.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Stripped Him.

The Pug—You look sour.

The Bulldog—And I feel so. The boy is using my muzzle as a base ball mask, and the girl is wearing my collar as a belt.—Chicago News.

Erin to the Front.

Larry — Th' jude's potent liters hov London toes.

Denny—Yis, but they hov cork soles.—Chicago News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Until further notice, we withdraw all special offers, and the regular price of $1 a year for the Weekly Blade will prevail. As compared with the price of other staple commodities, $1 a year is very little for a good weekly newspaper. With the recent advance of print paper and other material necessary to publication, a lower price is impossible.

However, for the summer months we do not invite yearly subscriptions (except at above price), as the demand for The Blade will be almost wholly on a campaign or three months basis. Therefore, we will say for the months of June and July the price for a single three months' subscription will be 25 cents. For small clubs, 15 cents per name.

Since there will be a great demand for The Blade as a campaign paper, we will make special confidential rates to those who desire to raise clubs for campaign circulation. All interested should drop us a postal card. For that matter we hope some one in every town will take an interest in placing a large club in their locality this summer. It is an easy matter to raise a club of one hundred or more three months names on the terms we have to offer, and $5 to $10 profit to the club raiser may be earned in a single day's work.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 7 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

THE "OMITTED" PLANK.

Our venerable but somewhat crossgrained friend, General Grosvenor, has been making a small-sized splash over what he calls an omission from the national Republican platform.

It seems, according to his story, that a resolution had been prepared, which the President endorsed and commended, and which was not reported to the convention by the committee on resolutions. It was as follows:

We reassert the principle which was the watchword of the Republican party in its first great battle, of which Abraham Lincoln was the first illustrious champion, and on which he was elected President, that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights.

The Blade has no fault to find with that plank. It believes fully in the principle therein enunciated. It is not a new theory of the constitution, but has been put into use in a practical way at every acquisition of territory by the United States. And it was the working theory of the constitution adopted by the Republican party in its battle to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories.

The mystery about the matter seems to be to find out who was responsible for the omission. There must have been more than one man on the resolutions committee who knew of this plank. It would seem that it must have ben discussed fully in the sub-committee or in the entire body. It is hardly possible it was omitted without what were deemed good reasons for the omission. Probably an investigation will bring the facts to light.

Pending the explanation which certainly will be forthcoming sooner or later, it would seem to us probable that the omission was made because it is believed this very question will come before the Supreme court of the United States for decision within the next few months, and perhaps before the Presidential election.

It is to be remembered that this is a question which Congress can not decide; nor can the people decide it at the polls. It is a question of interpretation of the constitution, and that is the province of the Supreme court alone. So it is probable that the members of the sub-committee which actually framed the platform took the view that it was not wise to insert a plank asserting a position which may or may not be speedily affirmed by the court of last resort.

If this hypothesis be true, it was simply an over-cautious act. Unless the Supreme court shall declare its position untenable, the Republican party will stand by the dictum that the constitution does not extend to acquired territory until this is done by specific act of Congress; and that, until it is so extended, such territory is in the sole control of Congress. It asserted this in its first national platform, and it believes it to-day, whether the statement is made a part of the formal platform or not.

The speeches of the temporary and of the permanent chairmen both contained a frank affirmation of belief in this view of acquired territory. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, in his opening address said:

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the Democracy that as soon as we became the owners of any of these islands the Constitution of the United States at once is extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "the Constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and the doctrine was then established by Congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that Congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the Constitution did not of its own force extend over such territory. The doctrine was never questioned until in Calhoun's time it was sought to be denied in the effort to extend human slavery into the territories.

The supreme court of the United States has more than once determined the question, and the contention concerning it now by our opponents is not because anybody believes that the laws we have enacted for the government of the islands are unjust, but in order to embarrass the administration in dealing effectively with our new possessions. The flag went to Mexico in 1848; the Constitution did not. The flag went to Cuba and was carried into Santiago, and is there yet. But our Constitution not only is not there, but we are busy encouraging Cuba to prepare a Constitution of her own. When any portion of our territory becomes a sovereign state, then is our Constitution its cornerstone. In the territory of the United States not only included within state boundaries Congress alone determines the extent to which the provisions of the Constitution extend.

And Senator Lodge, the following day, in taking his seat as permanent chairman, referred to the matter briefly, but not less strongly, as follows:

We have no belief in the old slaveholders' doctrine that the Constitution of its own force marches into every newly acquired territory, and this doctrine, which we cast out in 1860, we still reject.

We fear that Senator Wolcott made too sweeping a statement when he declared the Supreme court has decided the question. There are decisions in which the court leans in that direction, but we believe there is none which covers the point now in issue. We must wait for that. We have no doubt the decision will support the Republican position—and the party will uphold it, whether it is formally made a part of this year's platform or not.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the national Republican convention at Philadelphia is unique, as platforms go, in one particular. It deals more largely with accomplished facts than with platform promises. It recites the history of Republican performances as a proof that the party redeems its pledges to the people; and it rightfully calls their attention to the abounding prosperity of the United States as the result of its own wise policies and superior statesmanship. There could be no stronger nor more dignified appeal to the voters of the nation to continue in power the party of achievement and progress.

The pledges of the platform of 1896 have been carried out. The results which were promised the people as the result of Republican success are in evidence. And there is much more in the way of accomplishment in the party's record than was pledged in the resolutions of four years ago. Besides the enactment of the Dingley tariff bill, which restored the protective policy, and the currency law, which settled the money question and ended the free silver controversy, nearly every other achievement of the present Republian administration has been something which was not an issue in 1896, and most of these are things which nobody dreamed of at that time.

We have made history with great rapidity within the last four years. As the platform necessarily discusses the achievements of the period since the last national convention, as well as announcing the party's policy with regard to matters still in issue, the document is necessarily a long one. It is not a demagogic howl. It does not deal in invective against the opposition party, nor does it attempt to stir up useless rancor or inflame the passions and prejudices of the voters. It is addressed to the reason and intelligence of the American people. It leaves demagogic rant and inflammatory partisan appeals to the Populists and Democrats, who always make the blunder of appealing to ignorance rather than intelligence, to passion and prejudice rather than reason and common sense.

It is unnecessary at this time to discuss minutely any of the declarations of the platform. Every Republican can endorse every plank. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; the reaffirmation of the policy recommended by Washington in his Farewell Address, of non-intervention in European controversies; the frank acceptance of the duty devolving on us in the Philippines, and the reaffirmation of the pledge to give Cuba independence and self-government, cover the pending questions of greatest moment, and will meet with the approval and endorsement of the people at the polls next November.

PHILIPPINE AMNESTY.

The proclamation of amnesty to all insurgents in the Philippines comes at a time when the leading insurgents who have either surrendered voluntarily or were captured, were moving to end hostilities. From the first outbreak of the insurrection, in February, 1899, the Filipino leaders realized that the native troops could not stand against the Americans. They managed to reinfuse some spirit into their troops during the rainy season, but as soon as active operations began again last November, the rebel forces melted away. The troops themselves were dispirited, and went to their homes. The men now in arms against us are the riff-raff of the Filipino race, who are in the field as guerillas, and who rob and outrage the Filipinos themselves in their movements over the country.

There has been a conference of leading Filipinos in Manila, for the praiseworthy purpose of ending the war by the proclamation of amnesty on taking the oath of allegiance. They hope to have Aguinaldo surrender, and thus bring peace to the ravaged islands. The real purpose which animated the chief Filipinos peeps out in the proposition for the employment of the Filipino generals in the navy and militia, when established. The propositions they advance are moderate and there seems no reason why further conferences may modify them so as to make them acceptable to both ourselves and the Filipinos, thus ending the useless resistanceve to American control.

HANNA IS CHAIRMAN.

The new national committee organized yesterday by selecting Senator Hanna as chairman and General Dick as secretary. These appointments are excellent. Senator Hanna is a campaign manager of the first class, a man of vast ability, fertile in resource, and with a commonsense way of applying to a political campaign the same methods which bring success in ordinary business.

The magnificent canvass of 1896 was an exemplification of this. It was a "campaign of education;" that is, all efforts were directed to informing the voters of the country of the truth regarding the money question. It was a course analogous to that of the merchant who advertises freely his wares, and tells the truth about them. Turgid oratory and bombastic appeals to prejudice and passion can not make headway in a political campaign against an honest presentation of facts. And Senator Hanna deserves credit for his introduction of commonsense methods into campaign management.

We have not hesitated to criticise Senator Hanna for mistakes for which he is responsible. The forcing of Cox on the Ohio delegation was one of them. His attempt to defy the tremendous popular demand for Roosevelt as the vice presidential candidate was another, and we are heartily glad that he had to abandon it. We are not in sympathy with bossism in politics, and shall oppose Senator Hanna whenever he shall attempt to resort to it. But he is an excellent campaign manager, and we are unfeignedly glad that his valuable services will be devoted to Republican success this year.

General Dick has made a most excellent secretary of the national committee, and his re-appointment was a deserved tribute to his worth. The pending national campaign will be handled as magnificently as was that of four years ago—and no higher word of praise can be spoken.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

All speculation as to the terms on which the forces of civilized nations shall act together in China is abandoned in the presence of overwhelming danger. It becomes increasingly probable that the dowager Empress has committed the government to support the Boxer movement to drive all foreigners from Chinese soil.

This view is reinforced by the news from Shanghai that Prince Tuan has taken charge as general in chief, and has announced that he will march to Tien-Tsin and sweep out the foreigners there. This is equivalent to a declaration of war by China on the whole civilized world.

The situation at Tien Tsin is very grave. In fact, the position of the handful of civilized troops in that vicinity is perilous in the extreme. Already American blood has been shed, and this government is compelled to take active measures to do its share in protecting the Americans who are in deadly danger from the Chinese hordes. The 2,000 men under Admiral Seymour are somewhere between Tien Tsin and Pekin. Nothing has been heard from them for several days, and it is a grim possibility that they may all have been slaughtered. The 3,000 internationals at Tien Tsin are hard pressed, and in danger of extermination. A relief force, numbering about a thousand, attempted to reach their brethren at Tien Tsin, but were driven back to Taku.

The imperative need is a large land force. It will take 100,000 men to defeat the Chinese in northern China. It will not be difficult to assemble a force of that magnitude by Russia, Germany, France, England, Japan and the United States. An average of 16,000 men from each nation is all that would be necessary. But time is a vital element. It will take weeks to assemble such an army, and meanwhile the international forces may all be butchered.

So it is probable that Russia will march her Manchurian army of 25,000 or 30,000 men upon Pekin from the north, and that Japan will send an army as quickly as possible to the scene of war. It matters little at this juncture what the nationality of the troops may be, or what country takes the leading part. The imperative necessity is to crush the Chinese forces in the shortest possible time. When that is done, let European diplomats quarrel, if they will, over the future of China. The need now is of action, that the Americans and Europeans in peril of their lives may be rescued from the slant-eyed heathen.

"MAC AND TEDDY."

What's the matter with the national ticket nominated by the Republicans?

It is clean, strong and popular.

It is the only national ticket ever nominated unanimously, as to both places, in the history of the Republican party.

There were 930 votes in the convention. McKinley received 930, and Roosevelt 929. Being a delegate, he refused to vote for himself.

Nor were the nominations made by a viva voce vote—by acclamation. The roll of the states was called in each case, and each chairman stated the vote of his delegation.

This was a display of unanimity of feeling based on the known wishes of the rank and file of the Republican party of the nation. The people demanded the nomination of McKinley; they were, by a tremendous majority, in favor of Roosevelt for second place. The convention executed their mandate.

No President since Lincoln has met so serious conditions as McKinley has been called upon to face. The way in which he did this proved that the people made no mistake when they made him the standard-bearer in 1896. We of Ohio knew him to be a growing man. We watched him as Congressman and Governor, and knew the potencies and possibilities of the man. Though quiet and reserved in demeanor he has that confidence in himself which marks every successful leader.

When the exigency of the Spanish war came, he rose to meet it. When the new issues, the results of that war, were to be settled, his statesmanship was equal to the task. He has made one of the best chief executives in the history of the nation. A renomination was his due, and this was recognized in the unanimous vote of the convention.

Theodore Roosevelt's is an unique personality, but the American people wish there were more like him. His career has been many-sided, but every step has been most creditable. His splendid devotion to duty, his intolerance of machine politics, alone would have endeared him to the American people. No man better equipped for the Vice-Presidency could have been selected. "Mac and Teddy" will sweep the nation like a prairie fire, next November.

THE OREGON VICTORY.

Some of the Democratic papers consoled themselves shortly after the Oregon election by the assertion that though the Republicans carried the state, the plurality was less than previous ones. In 1898, the Republican state officers were elected by 10,551 plurality, and 8,694 on the two congressmen. The partial reports give color to the claim of a reduction, but more complete figures give the head of the Republican state ticket 10,068 plurality and the two congressmen 11,352. On the congressional vote the increase over the 1898 plurality is 2,658, and on state officers the decrease of 483 will undoubtedly be wiped out by the full official returns.

Three state elections have been held in Oregon since Bryanism has been the issue, and a comparison shows a steady and substantial gain for Republicanism. They leave no room to doubt for an overwhelming Republican majority on the Pacific slope in November, and unquestionably encourage the belief that the inter-mountain group of states which went solidly for Bryan four years ago will not do so this year. Certainly if Bryan's political fortunes have fallen so low elsewhere in the West as they have in Oregon he cannot hope for many electoral votes from that section. In 1896, for instance, in that state McKinley had but 2,117 plurality and the two Republican congressmen polled only 441 more votes than their Bryan opponents. In 1898, the Republican plurality jumped to 10,551 for state officers and 8,694 for congressmen. This year, in a contest waged wholly on national administration policies, the Republicans poed 10,068 purality for state officers and 11,352 for congressmen.

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT OF COL. ROOSEVELT.

Within the next two weeks, we shall have ready a handsomely executed and perfect portrait of the Republican nominee for Vice President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

We are obliged to make this advance announcement in order to answer the hundreds of inquiries for such a portrait that every mail since the nomination has been bringing to our office. Wait for The Blade's portrait. It will be the best that can be had.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

The tidal wave for Roosevelt in the national convention was most novel. That the governor of New York did not desire the nomination is well known. It did not fit in with his plans for his own future. He felt that he had an uncompleted work to perform in his own state, for the benefit of her people and for the welfare of the Republican party. He desired a second term as governor, and then to submit to the nation his laudable ambition to achieve the Presidency in 1904. Hence he did not desire the second place on this year's ticket. And he frankly declared that he did not want the nomination.

But the people wanted him. They demanded his nomination. No state instructed for him; the delegates assembled without being bound in any way. But they each and all knew the high esteem in which Roosevelt is held all over the Union. There were candidates and booms on every hand for second place; the men are good Republicans, well fitted for the office; but they each and all lacked that one element of enthusiastic popularity which Roosevelt posesses in such an eminent degree.

Senator Platt, of New York, desired Roosevelt to be the vice presidential candidate, to get him out of the politics of that state. The Rough Rider will not submit to bossism. He does what he deems best for all the people, whether it fits in with Platt's plans or not. Hence Platt wanted to get him out of his own way. Quay, the Pennsylvania boss, joined forces with Platt, apparently to pay Hanna back for voting against seating the Pennsylvanian in the senate. And Hanna opposed the nomination of Roosevelt for reasons not clearly understood—but probably because he wanted to make a vice president himself, and Roosevelt is too independent to suit his purposes.

But the wire pulling of these three political bosses had about as much influence on the result as the pope's bull against the comet had on that erratic wanderer through the realms of space. Platt and Quay were, for selfish purposes, with the popular current, but they can no more take credit for the result than a couple of chips floating on a wave can be considered the cause of its resistless sweep. Mr. Hanna tried his usual tactics, but they did not work. The delgates were in no mood to accept dictation from him or from any one else. The only man whose wishes would have had any influence upon the convention was President McKinley himself. He was appealed to, and his reply was the same as had been given before the convention met—that he had no choice; that he desired the delegates to exercise their own judgment; and that the administration had no intention of meddling in the nomination.

Mr. Hanna was therefore given to understand, by delegation after delegation, that his interference was considered impertinent and intolerable. He speedily realized that he was defeated. Hanna is a splendid bluffer, but he also is wise enough to realize the fact when he goes up against an impossibility. So he issued a somewhat grandiloquent pronunciamento, in which he "advised" that Governor Roosevelt should be nominated for vice president with the same unanimity that McKinley received his renomination—by acclamation.

The people themselves nominated Roosevelt, and against his wishes. The delegates merely did what they knew their constituents desired. For once the office sought the man, and he yielded to the overwhelming demand. It was well done.

The belief, held by many people, that Senator Hanna is the "whole thing" in national Republican politics—that he controls the President as well as the party—has been proved to be absurdly false. Those behind the scenes at Washington know that the President has never hesitated to reject Mr. Hanna's opinion when it did not seem wise to him. The nation now has an example of the fact. And the national convention proved that Mr. Hanna's personal views are of no moment to the party, when the masses think otherwise than he. The senator has had a severe jolt to his self-esteem, and it is to be hoped he will profit by the experience. If he does not, he will receive a further lesson, and one still less to his liking.

SENATOR HOAR IN 1895.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, now the head and front of the little clique of anti-expansionists, delivered an address on Pilgrim's Day, in December, 1895, at Plymouth, in which he said:

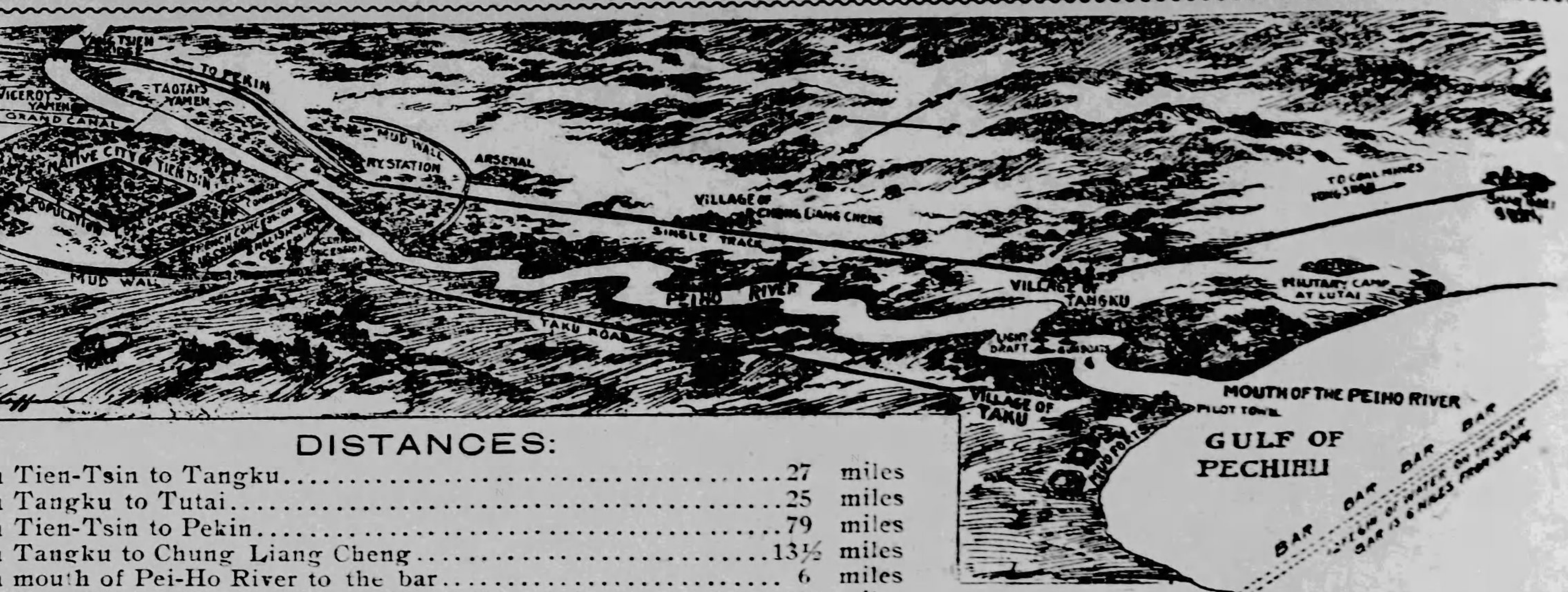
The tree our fathers set covered at first a little space by the seaside. It has planted its banyan branches in the ground. It has spread along the lakes. It has girdled the Gulf. It has spanned the Mississippi. It has covered the prairie and the plain. The sweep of its lofty arches rises over the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades and the Nevadas. Its hardy growth shelters the frozen regions of the Northwest. Its boughs hang over the Pacific. And in time—in good time—it will send its roots beneath the waves and receive under its vast canopy the islands of the sea.

Mr. Hoar was not only eloquent in this passage, but he was prophetic. "The islands of the sea" are already under the "vast canopy" of the tree planted by the Pilgrims.

But why should Mr. Hoar object now to the accomplishment of the event he prophesied approvingly only a little over four years ago?

Roosevelt will sweep the West. He is the typical Westerner, plus Eastern culture.

"Mac and Teddy" sounds well.



DISTANCES:

From Tien-Tsin to Tangku	27 miles
From Tangku to Tutai	25 miles
From Tien-Tsin to Pekin	79 miles
From Tangku to Chung Liang Cheng	13½ miles
From mouth of Pei-Ho River to the bar	6 miles
From Tien-Tsin railroad station to Yang Tsien bridge	17 miles

MAP OF TIEN-TSIN AND DISTRICT, SHOWING RAILROADS AND TAKU FORTS.

The native city is walled in with stone, while around two-thirds of the outer city, including the French, English and German concessions, is a mud wall. The Pei-Ho River and the Grand Grand Canal guard the outer city on the portion not inclosed within the mud wall.

The railroad from Tang-Ku to Tien-Tsin is single tracked; thence on to Pekin it is a double-tracked road. The mouth of the Pei-Ho River is guarded by mud forts. The bar will allow only vessels drawing less than 12 feet 6 inches to enter the river.

The international relief force is passing along over the double-track railroad beyond Tien Tsin, repairing it as they move on to Pekin. The various villages, camps and roads are marked.

HOW TO CARRY DOUBTFUL STATES

There are many good Republicans who earnestly desire the success of the party, yet who are not what are called "political workers." They discharge their duty as voters and as intelligent citizens, without striving to be known as active politicians.

But these men wish that the present prosperous times shall continue. They know that this can only be through the re-election of McKinley. They know that Bryan's success will disturb business, stop enterprise, cause every business man to take in sail, to curtail his ventures.

These quiet voters can do much more thorough and effective work for the Republican cause than carrying torches or marching in processions. It is the work which will carry a doubtful county, or a doubtful Congressional district, or a doubtful state.

Basing our statement on actual results in the campaign of 1896, we are absolutely convinced that, for every 100,000 campaign subscriptions to the Weekly Blade among doubtful voters, there are made 50,000 votes for the Republican party.

To give FREE copies of a newspaper to doubtful voters has no influence. He knows it is a mere effort to capture his vote. Again, a man puts little value on that which costs him nothing.

The effective way is to induce doubtful voters to subscribe for the campaign. The many features of the Weekly Blade —the Household, the Young Folks, the Question Bureau, the Farmstead, the Sunday School, the News of the Week, —are features which he will appreciate if his attention be called to them. His wife and his children will be interested. At the low campaign price we set, it is easy to get him to subscribe, if the valuable features of the paper are shown him.

We are willing to do our part to help elect McKinley by winning doubtful voters. We are ready to furnish the Weekly Blade for three months at a figure less than the actual cost price. Last year the President himself declared that the Weekly Blade did splendid work in the doubtful states. Send for our special campaign offer.

Will you help us, help the Republican cause, and help yourselves, by sending for our campaign terms? It will cost you only a postal card. And, on that card, please also send us the name and postoffice address of the chairman of the Republican county central committee of your county. Thus you can kill two birds with one stone.

Please be prompt in sending your posture will not even keep on ice.

The Pingree potato patch plan has fallen into desuetude because the army of unemployed has vanished. Pingree's scheme came in with the Wilson low-tariff measure, and dropped out of sight as soon as the country recovered from the dose of free trade.

Why is Bryan so silent on the Boxer movement in China? His way hitherto has been to make any happening in foreign countries an issue in American politics. He is the champion meddler of his time.

The American wheat crop, which will approximate 600,000,000 bushels, will be paid for in 100-cent dollars. Had Bryanism won, the farmers would have been compelled to receive 47-cent dollars for their crop.

An Utah jury has found Brigham H. Roberts guilty of practical bigamy. The verdict shows that the House of Representatives was right when it refused to seat him.

Why not have "Rough Rider" campaign clubs in this year's Republican campaign?

"Mac and Teddy" is a ticket of the people, by the people, for the people.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Amnesty Offer.

One of the latest acts of the President is an offer of amnesty, with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who have been in insurrection against the United States, and who shall, within a period of ninety days, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. Furthermore, in order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which have succeeded each other so rapidly since 1896, and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the period which must succeed a general peace, the offer is made to pay each man who present a rifle in good condition the sum of thirty pesos.

The hope is entertained by the government that this offer will be accepted by the Filipinos still in arms against the government, who must by this time have become convinced of the hopelessness of their struggle against the United States.

A Peace Conference.

The best comment upon the Filipino peace conference at Manila on June 21 is that made by Judge Taft: "It is an excellent indication." Coming as it did simultaneously with Gen. MacArthur's amnesty proclamation, it may prove to be the beginning of an agreement that will lead to permanent peace. It is noticeable that the proposals submitted by the Filipinos contain no demand for sovereignty, which is the first time, we believe, it has been omitted from their claims. The way is thus cleared for carrying forward the policy that the Taft commission has gone out to establish. It pleases the anti-imperialists to say that this policy as stated in the Republican platform has been modified for campaign purposes, but this is simply untrue. The government policy has been from the start, as stated by everybody who had authority to define it, to "give them the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." Judge Taft stated this with unmistakable clearness before he sailed.

The Chinese Puzzle.

Chaotic—that is the only word that does justice to the relation between the Western Powers and the Chinese Empire, even after a month of agitation, and more or less violence. The Foreign Offices of the several Powers are as much in the fog about the real drift of affairs in Pekin and regarding the real purposes of the Empress as the man in the street, for the simple reason that no authentic news of daily events can be obtained and no communications with the Imperial government can be effected. Rumors fill the air and no one can distinguish truth from invention. There never was such mystification.

The only hopeful indication found in the mass of contradictory reports published are the assurances received by the Chinese minister at Washington that peace and order will be maintained in three large provinces and the dispatch of Li Hung Chang to the various Chinese legations in Europe directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Pekin by the Empress to act as intermediary between China and the powers and negotiate a settlement of the points at issue. But Li Hung Chang has not gone to Pekin and it is feared that the "war" has got beyond control.

New National Banks.

An interesting statement has been given out by the Treasury department regarding the organization of new national banks under the provision of the currency and refunding law. Somewhat contrary to a prevalent impression, neither the number of new banks nor the amount of their capital is as large as it was presumed they would be when the law was enacted. From March 14, the date the currency bill was signed, to June 13, there have been about 280 applications to the Treasury department for authority to organize small banks, that is to say, institutions with a capital of $50,000 or less, and about 82 applications for larger banks, which might have been formed under the old law. The number of institutions whose applications have thus far been approved and which have actually begun business is 159, of which 114 have the minimum capital permitted by the new law.

Where the New Banks Are.

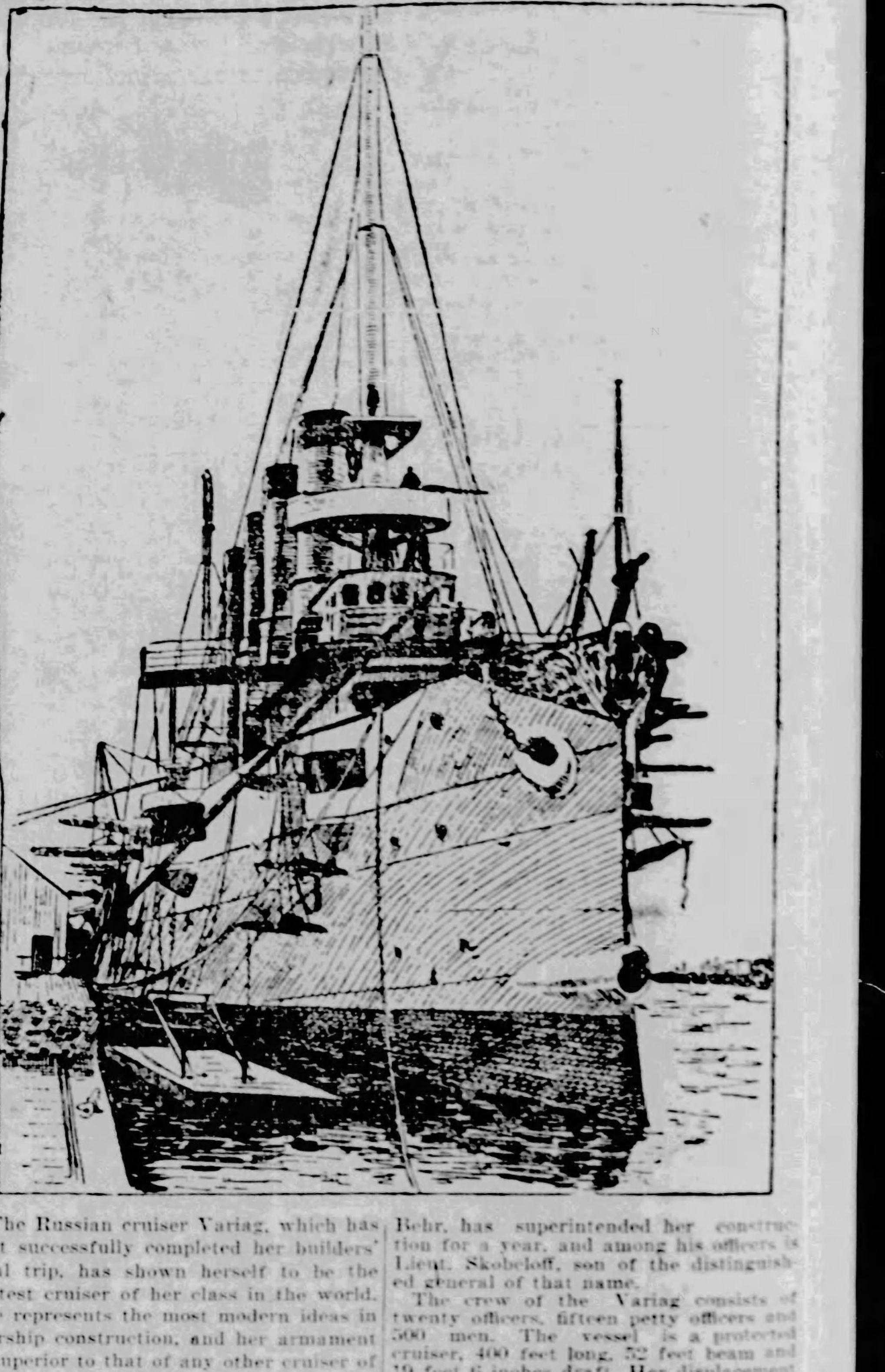
The geographical disposition of the new national banks is also a matter of interest. As was to be expected, the largest number of applications for authority to organize small banks has come from some of the southern and western states. Iowa, for instance, furnished 32 applications of this kind, Texas 23, Minnesota 20, Nebraska 19, Illinois 17, Oklahoma 15, and Ohio 14. It is noticed, however, that Pennsylvania's applications number no less than 28, showing that the oportunity to form national banks with a small capital is not lacking in the more populous states of the east. In regard to the banks that have actually been organized with a capital of $50,000 or less, the leaders are Nebraska and Iowa, with 11 institutions of this kind, Illinois with 10, and Texas, the Indian territory and Minnesota, in which 8 new small banks have been newly put into operation.

No Halt in Business.

The weekly statements of the large railroad companies of the country give little indication of any halt in the movement of trade. Notwithstanding the fact that at this time last year the traffic was extraordinarily large, the roads all continue to make new records and report substantial gains in earnings. As the grain shipments this month have been much lighter than they were in June, 1899, it follows that the increase in business is the result of a larger movement of general merchandise, and that any reaction which may have taken place is one of prices rather than of actual business.

As a matter of face, the decline in prices has added strength to the situation, in that it has greatly stimulated the demand and tendency to bring about a return to normal conditions in trade. The readjustment that is now taking place is welcomed by both the producer and the consumer, as the inflation had been carried to an extent which promised before long to give rise to a decidedly unhealthy state of affairs. Such reductions in selling prices as have been made doubtless will be more than offset by an increase in the volume of trade, and the net result will be an increase rather than a decrease in profits.

CRUISER VARIAG FASTEST IN THE WORLD



The Russian cruiser Variag, which has just successfully completed her builders' trial trip, has shown herself to be the fastest cruiser of her class in the world. She represents the most modern ideas in warship construction, and her armament is superior to that of any other cruiser of her class afloat. The required speed is 23 knots an hour, but her builders declare she can make 25 knots on a pinch. The men who sailed aboard of her on her recent trip from Philadelphia say that our own navy boasts of nothing that is any better from either the standpoint of sailing or general availability. The Variag will sail for the China station as soon as she is accepted by the Russian government, which will be in about one month's time. Her full complement of officers and crew are in Philadelphia, and when she sets sail for the Orient she will be in apple-pie order. Her commanding officer, Capt. Vladimer Behr, has superintended her construction for a year, and among his officers is Lieut. Skobeloff, son of the distinguished general of that name.

The crew of the Variag consists of twenty officers, fifteen petty officers and 500 men. The vessel is a protected cruiser, 400 feet long, 52 feet beam and 19 feet 6 inches draft. Her displacement is 6,500 tons. The indicated horse power is 20,000, and steam is generated by boilers of the Niclausse type. She has twin screws. All the vessel's armament was made in Russia, and consists of the following: Twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 75-millimeter guns, six 47-millimeter guns, two Baronvsky guns, two 37-millimeter, four broadside torpedoes, each at bow and stern, sixteen Whitehead torpedoes, 35 floating mines and six small torpedoes for steam launches. The Variag has four funnels and two military masts, resembling the Columbia of our own navy, and an after-bridge on the plan of the cruiser New York.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT DON'T LIKE OFFICIAL LIFE

MRS THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt studiously avoids notoriety. She says she is simply a plain, quiet woman, whose views are of no interest to any one except her husband and her family, and she has no social aspirations.

Mrs. Roosevelt does not care for official life in Washington, and one of the reasons her intimate friends give for the governor's unwillingness to run for Vice President is that he is not financially able to support the position. He has an income of $8,000 a year from his private fortune, and this, with his salary of $8,000 as Vice President, would not enable him to entertain at all and provide for his large family of children.

There are six little Roosevelts, and, as Mrs. Roosevelt said, it costs a great deal to educate and clothe them properly, and she prefers that they shall have all the comforts of home rather than that a social campaign on a small income should be made in Washington.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.28
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.23

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1725—Corset Cover.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.—A new and popular design for a tight-fitting corset cover. It is snug fitting with very little fullness over the bust and is cut without seams except on the shoulders. To prevent the waist from slipping up a scant circular piece is set

on at the waist line. If sleeves are desired a frill of lace or embroidery is set in the armhole. Muslin, cambric, nainsook, long cloth, and China silk are the favorite materials trimmed with lace or embroidery.

1830—Danforth Petticoat.

Sizes, medium and large.—This design shows a pretty petticoat without fullness at the waist. It is a four-piece skirt, the side pieces are wide, and are fitted with darts in the hips. It is finished with a narrow belt, and the deep flounce may be trimmed in any preferred way. This design is suitable for silk, mohair and all kinds of washable fabrics.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1825—Hortense Empire Gown.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.—The Hortense Empire gown is one of the most beautiful house dresses

for afternoon or evening wear. This pattern is especially practical, for it is given with a guimpe, thus making it possible to use the same pattern for a simple house gown or for an evening dress. As here portrayed it is made of velvet crepe de chine. The shirt waist is cut slightly full in front and plain in the back, and is made over a fitted lining. The skirt has the fullness in front gathered, and in the back laid in a double box-plait. The sash which passes around the waist is of cream Liberty gauze. It is knotted at the left side and finished with a deep fringe. A guimpe of all-over cream lace unlined, would be very attractive with the velvet crepe.

1829—Newport Bathing Suit.

The "Newport" bathing suit is designed upon new lines and is intended for swimmers as well as bathers. To be a useful swimming suit it must be light-weight, hence the waist and skirt are cut together, the fullness at the waist being held in place by a belt. The skirt just reaches

to the knees and is finished with a hem. The sleeve is plain and short and the neck is finished with a turn-over collar. The drawers reach to the knee. The best materials are alapaca, gloria, lansdowne and flannel.

1325—Prudence Sunbonnet.

Medium sizes for ladies.—This is a neat attractive design for a sunbonnet and is suitable for any variety of wash goods. This design has a full puffed back, ending in a cape ruffle, and the front piece has rounded edges and is trimmed with a

ruffle of embroidery or of the same material. Pique, duck and gingham are the favorite materials. It is lined with the same material and interlined with heavy muslin.

1822—Lovett Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—This simple and stylish waist design is made over a lining fitted with the usual seams, and has a deep round yoke, front and back, faced on the lining. The front, opening at the left side, is

gathered at the waist, and the long sleeves flare over the hands. Any of the favorite gown fabrics are suitable for this model, with some contrasting fabric for the yoke facing. The edges of the waist are simply finished with narrow flat trimming or stitching.

1839—Winslow Suit.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.—A practical and excellent design for a little boy's suit is here portrayed. In this design the blouse is cut to droop over the belt, and is gathered to a band, or hemmed, and an elastic band inserted. It opens down the

front on a shield and is finished with a broad sailor collar. The one-piece sleeves are full and finished with a cuff. The trousers fit snugly and are finished with a hem at the bottom. This design is suitable for serge, flannel and heavy cotton fabrics.

TESLA ON TALKING WITH NEIGHBORING PLANETS

Persons who have forgotten Nicola Tesla will have their memories jogged by reading the Century Magazine. In this publication Mr. Tesla considers the important question, "Increasing Human Energy," with special reference to harnessing the sun's energy. Incidentally he proposes to communicate with the neighboring planets by means of wireless telegraphy if he can perfect his scheme. He sees no end to the distance to which the electric vibration can be projected, and says: "While I have not as yet actually effected a transmission of a considerable amount of energy, such as would be of industrial importance, to a great distance by this new method, I have operated several model plants under exactly the same conditions which will exist in a large plant of this kind, and the practicability of the system is thoroughly demonstrated. The experiments have shown conclusively that, with two terminals maintained at an elevation of not more than 30,000 to 35,000 feet above sea level, and with an electrical pressure of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 volts, the energy of thousands of horsepower can be transmitted over distances which may be hundreds, and if necessary thousands, of miles. I am hopeful, however, that I may be able to reduce very considerably the elevation of the terminals now required, and with this object I am following up an idea which promises such a realization."

In the Museum.

The Giant—What has become of the strong man that could lift a horse?

The Midget—I don't know. The last time I saw him he was trying to raise a dollar.—Chicago Daily News.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

McKinley and Roosevelt Unanimous Nominees.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM

The Convention Not Marred by Factional Outbursts of Any Kind.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, OF OHIO.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, June 21.—This was the great day, and long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, the hall was surrounded by an immense army of people who besieged all the doors and entrance, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened they surged in like a flood submerging the vast hall. The stage had been freshened with green things, and at each corner, like a touch of flaming color, red poenies shot into the air. The band in the north gallery was at work early with inspiriting music. It was much warmer to-day. The sun blazed down through the spaces in the roof and the heat gave promise of being oppressive.

But the ladies were attired in their thinnest muslins, everybody was provided with a fan, and there was no complaint. One old fellow in the gallery, with charming disregard of the proprieties, divested himself of coat and vest, hung them over the rail and took his seat.

Three minutes before 10, the Kansas delegation, headed by Colonel Burton, with bright silk sunflowers pined to their lapels, aroused the first ethusiasm as they marched down the main aisle, bearing a white banner inscribed in big black letters with the words, "Kansas is for Roosevelt."

As the delegates debouched into the pit the utmost good nature was manifested. The contest was over. It was to be a love feast, a jubilee, and not a contest which the day was to witness. Governor Roosevelt entered at exactly 10 o'clock. He made a rush of it to-day, but he did not escape the keen eye of thousands and they set up a cheer at sight of him.

He was surrounded by delegates when he reached the pit and showered with congratulations. He made no protestations or dissent, but smilingly repeated his thanks. One gray-haired delegate put his arms around the governor and whispered in his ear. All states were represented in the welcome, with Kansas, the indomitable Roosevelt pioneer leading the demonstration. A few minutes later another outburst greeted the entrance of Senator Hanna. His progress was impeded all the way down the aisles by delegates who insisted on shaking his hand. He stopped a moment to chat with Senator Davis, and when he reached the standard of the New York delegation, where Roosevelt was holding a reception, he pushed through the throng and greeted the Rough Rider warmly, even affectionately. With his hand upon Roosevelt's shoulder, he whispered in his ear. For two minutes they remained thus in close communion.

At 10:20 the big band from Canton, O., the President's home, made its way into the hall from the west side and broke out with the pealing strains of the national anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded.

The Canton band is one of the most popular organization of its kind in the United States. It is here on the day of the nomination of McKinley at the President's own request. He regards the band as his "mascot." Heretofore in his congressional and gubernatorial contests, and in 1896 in his contest for the presidency, the band played him to victory. When it was suggested that the band could not be present, the President insisted that it should be, and at it his request the noted organization was engaged.

Through the pit a squad of men were busy distributing great stands of red, white and blue pampas plumes, which later on were to cut a big figure in the demonstration.

Among the early arrivals in the hall were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. She sat in the front row of the east side of the hall, immediately to the left of the first row of delegates. She was attired in a pink summer gown, while collar and delicate four-in-hand tie and black picture hat trimmed with feathers and a great bow of white. Accompanying her were Mrs. William J. Young, wife of the governor's private secretary, and Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, of New York. Mrs. Roosevelt was the cynosure of thousands of eyes.

At 10:36 Chairman Lodge glanced at his watch and then with three raps of the historic gavel stilled the tumult on the floor, while the band ushered in the session with the national anthem, Senator Hanna being one of the first to rise, and the entire audience following as the inspiring strains reverberated through the building. As the anthem closed the chairman announced the opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan.

The chair then laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the convention.

As the cheers died away at the mention of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvanian arose in the middle aisle and in a thin voice, barely heard at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules 1 and 12, referring to representation in national conventions. This was accepted by the southern delegates as a concession to them, and they rose en masse, cheering wildly at the withdrawal of the proposition.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of Presideint of the United States are now in order."

There was a momentary show, which the chairman punctuated with great cheering.

"The state of Alabama is recognized."

A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on his chair and by prearrangement answered:

"Alabama yields to Ohio."

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President. Then the cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

Senator Foraker's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for that accommodation. Alabama has so yielded, however, by reason of the fact that it would seem in an important sense to make the duty that has been assigned to me a superfluous duty, for Alabama has yielded because of the fact that our candidate for the Presidency has in fact been already nominated. (Aplause.) He was nominated by the distinguished Senator from Colorado when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman. He was nominated again yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts when he took the office of permanent chairman, and he was nominated a third time when the Senator from Indiana yesterday read the platform. (Applause.) And not only has he been thus nominated by this convention, but he has also been nominated by the whole American people. (Applause.) On this account it is not necessary for me or anyone else to speak for him here or elsewhere. He has already spoken for himself (applause), and to all the world. He has a record replete with brilliant achievements (applause), a record that speaks at once both his performances and his highest eulogy. It comprehends both peace and war, and constitutes the most striking illustration possible of triumphant and inspiring fidelity, and success in the discharge of public duty.

Four years ago the American people confided to him their highest and most sacred trust. Behold with what result! He found the labor of this country everywhere idle; he has given it everywhere employment. He found it everywhere in despair; he has made it everywhere prosperous and buoyant with hope. He found the mills and shops and factories and mines everywhere closed; they are now everywhere open. (Applause.) And while we here deliberate, they are sending their surplus products in commercial conquest to the very ends of the earth. Under his wise guidance our financial standard has been firmly planted high above and beyond assault, and the wild cry of 16 to 1, so full of terror and long hair in 1896, has been put to everlasting sleep alongside of the lost cause, and other cherished Democratic heresies, in the catacombs of American politics. (Applause.) With a diplomacy never excelled and rarely equalled, he has overcome what at times seemed to be insurmountable difficulties, and has not only opened to us the door of China, but he has advanced our interests in every land.

Mr. Chairman, we are not surprised by this, for we anticipated it all. When we nominated him at St. Louis four years ago we knew he was wise, we knew he was brave, we knew he was patient, we knew he would be faithful and devoted, and we knew that the greatest possible triumphs of peace would be his; but we then little knew that he would be called upon to encounter also the trials of war. That unusual emergency came. It came unexpectedly—as wars generally come. It came in spite of all he could honorably do to avert it. It came to find the country unprepared for it, but it found him equal to all its extraordinary requirements. (Applause.) And it is no exaggeration to say that in all American history there is no chapter more brilliant than that which chronicles with him as our commander-in-chief, our victory on land and sea. (Applause.) In one hundred days we drove Spain from the western hemisphere, girdled the earth with our acquisition and filled the world with the splendor or our power. (Applause.) The American name has a new and greater significance now. Our flag has a new glory. It not only symbolizes human liberty and political equality at home, but it means freedom and independence for the long suffering patriots of Cuba and complete protection, education, enlightenment, uplifting and ultimate local self-government and the enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty to the millions of Porto Rico and the Philippines. What we have so gloriously done for ourselves we propose most generously to do for them. (Applause.) We have so declared in the platform that we have adopted. A fitting place it is for this party to make this declaration, here in this magnificent city of Philadelphia, where the evidences so abound of the rich blessings the Republican party has brought to the American people. Here at the birth place of the nation where our own declaration of independence was adopted and our constitution was formed; where Washington and Jefferson and Hancock and John Adams and their illustrious associates wrote their immortal work; here where center so many historic memories that stir the blood and flush the cheek and excite the sentiments of human liberty and patriotism is indeed a most fitting place for the party of Lincoln and Grant and Garfield and Blaine (applause); the party of union and liberty for all men, to formally dedicate themselves to this great duty. We are now in the midst of its discharge. We could not turn back if we would, and we would not if we could. (Applause.) We are on trial before the world, and must triumphantly meet our responsibilities, or ignominiously fail in the presence of mankind. These responsibilities speak to this convention here and now command us that we choose to be our candidate and the next President—which is one and the same thing—the best fitted man for the discharge of this great duty in all the republic. (Applause.)

On that point there is no difference of opinion. No man in all the nation is so well qualified for this trust as the great leader under whom the work has been so far conducted. He has the head, the heart, he has the special knowledge and the special experience that qualify him beyond all others. And, Mr. Chairman, he has also the stainless reputation and character and has led the blameless life that endear him to his countrymen and gave to him the confidence, the respect, the admiration, the love, and affection of the whole American people. (Applause.) He is an ideal man, representing the highest type of American citizenship, an ideal candidate and an ideal President. With our banner in his hand, it will be carried to triumphant victory in November next. (Applause.)

"In the name of all these considerations, not alone on behalf of his beloved state of Ohio, but on behalf of every other state and territory here represented, and in the name of all Republicans everywhere throughout our jurisdiction I nominate to be our next candiate for the presidency, William McKinley!"

The reference to the great leader of the party, the successes already achieved by him, and the grave responsibilities now being carried forward by him, the applause was frequent and long continued. But it remained for his closing sentence, for the first time mentioning William McKinley by name, as the nominee, to electrify the great multitude. Pandemonium broke loose. Former tempests of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. States' standards were snatched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform, with standards, plumes, banners and flags. After the demonstration had continued several minutes, the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other state delegations bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the hall. The demonstration lasted just ten minutes.

Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mount taking up the state standard and leading the delegation down the aisle.

The plumed delegation was followed by a grand doxology in the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus, while the delegations led the singing.

Chairman Lodge, as the hurrah began to subside, made an effort to restore order, but this was only a signal for the crowd to again break loose. It was exactly fifteen minutes when order was restored and Mr. Lodge announced:

"The chair recognizes Gov. Roosevelt, of New York."

Again the magic of a name sent the multitude into convulsions of enthusiasm. All eyes were turned toward Roosevelt. He stepped out into the aisle and strode up the platform, looking neither to the right nor the left, and then turning and surveying the sea of waving, cheering humanity.

"I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley, because with him as leader, this country has trod the path of national greatness and prosperity with the strides of a giant, and because under him we can, and will, once more and finally overthrow those whose success would mean for the nation material disaster and moral disgrace. Exactly as we have remedied the evils which, in the past, we undertook to remedy, so now, when we say that a great wrong shall be righted, it most assuredly shall be righted.

"We have succeeded in bringing peace and order to the Philippines. We have sent thither, and to the other islands towards whose inhabitants we now stand as trustees in the cause of good government, men like Wood, Taft and Allen, whose very names are synonyms of integrity and guarantees of efficiency. Appointees like these, with subordinates chosen on grounds of merit and fitness alone, are evidence of the spirit and methods in, and by which, this nation must approach its new and serious duties. Contrast this with what would be the fate of the islands under the spoils system, so brazenly advocated by our opponents in their last national platform.

"The war still goes on because the allies in this country of the bloody insurrectionary oligarchy have taught their foolish dupes abroad to believe that, if the rebellion is kept alive until next November, Democratic success at the polls will be followed by the abandonment of the islands—that means their abandonment to savages who would scramble for what we desert, until some powerful civilized nation stepped in to do what we should have shown ourselves fit to perform. Our success in November means peace in these islands. The success of our political opponents means an indefinite prolongation of misery and bloodshed. We of this convention now renominate the man whose name is a guaranty against such disaster. When we place William McKinley as our candidate before the people, we place the Republican party on record as standing for the performance which squares with promise, as standing for the redemption in administration and legislation of the pledges made in the platform and on the stump, as standing for the upbuilding of the national honor and interest abroad, with the continuance at home of the prosperity which has already been brought to the farm and workshop.

"We stand on the threshold of a new century, a century big with the fate of the great nations of the earth. It rests with us now to decide whether, in the opening years of that century, we shall march forward to fresh triumphs or whether, at the outset, we shall deliberately cripple ourselves for the contest. Is America a weakling to shrink from the world work that must be done by the world powers? The young giant of the west stands on a continent and clashes the crest of an ocean in either hand. Our nation, glorious in youth and strength, looks into the future with fearless and eager eyes, and rejoices as a strong man to run a race. We do not stand in craven mood, asking to be spared the task, cringing as we gaze on the contest. We challenge the proud privilege of doing the work that providence allots us, and we face the coming contest high of heart and resolute of faith that to our people is given the right to win such honor and renown as has never yet been granted to the peoples of mankind."

"Is America a weakling that it should shrink from the work of a great world power? The giant of the West, like the giadiator of old, looks into the future with hope, with expectancy, with love of all our institutions have made dear to us." (Tremendous applause).

In conclusion Governor Roosevelt declared the Republican party and the American people challenged the future, and they were eager for the labor laid out for them as if by providence.

His sentences were delivered in a manner that denoted a careful study of each word. His argumentative style kept the audience en rapport with him, for he was given the closest attention by the vast audience, in fact, very much more attention than had any other speaker.

"It wasn't a great war. It didn't have to be," he said, speaking of the war with Spain, and then waited for the ripple of laughter which followed the declaration.

"We have done so well that our opponents use it as an argument for turning us out," he said, smiling, and showing his teeth, and his audience responded with cheers and laughter. His allusions to the ice trust called forth the heartiest applause, with cries from the galleries of "Hit 'em again," and "That's right, Teddy."

"I pity the Democratic orator in New York who mentions trusts," he declared with uplifted hands, and the audience howled with laughter and shook the floor with applause.

"The insurrection in the Philippines goes on because the insurrectionary allies of Tagals in America instead of in the island of Luzon," declared the governor, "have given the insurrection their moral if not material support." When he declared with brilliant emphasis that the success of the opposition meant a prolongation of the struggle the delegates and spectators rose almost as one man and cheered. After recounting the achievements of the United States in the far-off islands and presenting in a sentence the claim of this country upon the archipelago, Gov. Roosevelt demanded, amid thunderous applause:

The closing words of the governor brought another demonstration, and for a minute it seemed that the convention would go mad, and then and there make two nominations instead of one. Plumes went up and standards again left their sockets to be waved on high. As the governor left the platform he waved a salutation to the moving throngs, and one in particular toward the radiant face of his wife sitting just outside the area of delegates. Gradually the convention came back to quiet, and the chairman recognized Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, for a speech seconding the nomination of the President.

Senator Lodge then recognized John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, who arose to also second the nomination on behalf of the South. He asserted that no convention had ever been so unanimous for a man as was this for McKinley. His state had given for the first time in many years a Republican majority for McKinley in 1896, and it was going to stay in the Republican column, he said, and the audience cheered him. Mr. Yerkes is a straight and tall Kentuckian, with a strong voice, and his speech was heard all over the hall.

Disregarding the call for a vote Chairman Lodge recognized George Knight, head of the California delegation. As he appeared upon the platform and addressed the convention, his first sentence, ringing through the great building like a trumpet call, caught the fancy of the assemblage, and he was cheered enthusiastically.

His humorous and pungent argument of the party for its attitude upon national issues provoked frequent laughter. "We all know the Democratic party," said he. "We all have known it in the past, and we all know what it will be until the crack of doom. It never changes for the better or for progress."

"Vote," "Vote," came from the delegates as Mr. Knight concluded, but the chairman stilled the outcry and recognized Governor Mount, of Indiana, who seconded the nomination of McKinley. It was a glowing eulogy to the statesman-soldier President. It was apparent that the audience was eager for the definite results, and a growing hum spread through the hall as Governor Mount spoke.

As he closed, the convention again demanded a vote, and the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called for the vote on the nomination for President. At 12:37 the vote began.

Some of the states were not content with casting their votes for McKinley, but the chairman announced the vote which the candidate would receive in November. At the call of Hawaii, the delegates stood and cheered the announcement of the new possessions of its two votes for McKinley.

The tally clerks quickly made the official summary and handed it to the chairman. Mr. Lodge took the paper, and, advancing to the front of the stage, said:

"The total vote cost is 930. William McKinley has received 930 votes. It is a unanimous vote, and the chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the Presidency for the term beginning March 4, 1901."

Now again pandemonium broke loose in one swelling cheer. Up went the plumes and standards. Up stood the great audience, men and women mingling in one great mass. The band played "Rally Round the Flag," and the Hamilton club of Chicago marched down the aisle, preceded by New York and followed by Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lodge warned the noisy and demonstrative throngs that there was still vital business to be done, and announced that the call of states would proceed for nominations for the vice presidency. As the name of Alabama was called on the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for vice president the announcement was made by the chairman of the delegation that Alabama would yield to Iowa to present a candidate. Chairman Lodge then recognized Colonel Lafe Young, one of the Iowa delegates at large, and editor of the DesMoines Capital.

Robust and vigorous in his physique and mentality, Colonel Young swung down the main aisle to the platform to do that which a single orator never before did in a Republican national convention—withdraw one strong and magnetic man as a candidate and present the name of another for the second office in the gift of the American people. He withdrew the name of Dolliver and offered that of Roosevelt.

Colonel Young was in Cuba at the time Roosevelt led his gallant Rough Riders up San Juan Hill and his reference to the governor's campaign was eloquent and touching.

The demonstration which followed the announcement by Colonel Young of Governor Roosevelt as the candidate of the young men of the country, who represented their desires and their ambitions and embodied their patriotism and Americanism, was not second to that accorded the President's name.

Wonderful Demonstration.

The vast assemblage sprang to its feet and state emblems, pampas plumes, handkerchiefs and hats fairly filled the air. The band in the main gallery began to play "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," and to the inspiring strains the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Governor Roosevelt as he sat in the New York delegation and extending to him their congratulations.

In thep recession of standards after the nominataion of Roosevelt was one of the women delegates from Utah, who presented him with a big bunch of roses, for which Governor Roosevelt returned a profound bow. Seeral of the Kansas delegates removed their beautiful silk sunflower badges and threw them upon Governor Roosevelt during the march of the delegates. It was an inspiring demonstration. Mrs. Roosevelt looked down upon it from her position of vantage in the side gallery. She was pale as paper, but appeared smiling and happy. The demonstration continued for six minutes and forty seconds, during which time Governor Roosevelt received the congratulations of his friends, looking the while like a bronze statue, so imperturbable was he.

The delegates still choked the aisles, grasping the governor's hand, and with difficulty the chairman restored quiet and recognized Murray, of Massachusetts, for a speech seconding the nomination of Roosevelt. He spoke in behalf of "Old New England," and his vigorous sentences elicted another demonstration for the Rough Rider candidate.

After the speech of Mr. Murray, of Massachusetts, General James M. Ashton, of Washington, was recognized, and he also seconded the nomination of Roosevelt.

"Depew, Depew," demanded the delegates in tumultuous chorus, and as they called the well known face and figure of the New York senator emerged from his delegation, Governor Roosevelt himself taking him by the arm and urging him forward to the platform. The benign face of the post prandial orator looked down on the people, and then in his musical voice he began a magnificent and impromptu tribute to the hero of the hour. He was in good humor as well as good voice, and his touch of jocosity in mentioning "Teddy" and the "get there" qualities of young America brought out a storm of mingled laughter and applause. He pictured "Teddy" as the child of Fifth avenue, the cultured product of Harvard, the cowboy of the plains, the vitalizing force in marshaling the American ships to overwhelm the Spaniards, the impetuous leader at Santiago and San Juan and the idolized governor of the Empire state. He pictured, too, the "dude" becoming a "cowboy," the "cowboy" becoming a soldier, the soldier becoming a hero, and the hero, blade in hand, in the press of battle shouting, "Give 'em hell, boys."

When Depew sought to close there were demands to "go on," and yielding to the clamor he proceeded, dealing with the glories of the party. His sarcastic references to the convention and to George Washington Aguinaldo brought him round after round of applause. He spoke of the "trust oratory" sure to be heard from the Bryan cohorts at Kansas City, and declared that when the hurrahs of the trust orators died away in that convention it would be found that their ice pitchers had broken through the force of the ice trust ingredients within them. Mr. Depew told a story, a new one, he said, which had for its moral the fact that Mr. Bryan had been "body snatching," reviving the corpse of free silver at 16 to 1. Turning from humorous to serious, he recounted the glories of the administration already achieved, and those awaiting the union of two such incomparable leaders, McKinley and Roosevelt.

His closing period, declaring that Roosevelt's choice would be unanimous, touched off a whirl of excitement.

At the conclusion of the call, Chairman Lodge announced that Governor Roosevelt had received 929 votes, one delegate in the convention not voting. This delegate was Governor Roosevelt himself, who refrained from voting with the New York delegation.

Chairman Lodge's announcement that Governor Roosevelt had been nominated for Vice President evoked a burst of applause that fairly shook the great steel-girdled building to its foundation.

Governor Roosevelt, now the candidate for Vice President, was surrounded by delegates showering congratulations upon him. He stood in the middle aisle, the stern look of recent days having given way to an expansive smile.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Lodge and to Mr. Wolcott for their able services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted; also thanks to Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, for the hospitality of the city, and to all officials of the convention. This closed the work, and at 2:14, on motion of Sereno Payne, of New York, the Republican national convention of 1900 adjourned sine die.

THE SECOND DAY.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, June 20.—It was almost 11 o'clock when the advance guard of the great army of visitors crossed the Schuylkill and besieged the doors of the convention hall.

"Our Chauncey" was not overlooked to-day, and there was a great flutter of handkerchiefs as he entered, but it was again Governor Roosevelt who set the convention wild. Still wearing his Rough Rider hat he appeared as on yesterday at the main entrance, and instantly the crowd cheered frantically. As on yesterday, as he pushed his way toward his seat, his progress was impeded by the enthusiastic greeting of the delegates. Senator Platt was by his side. The governor did not appear so sternly austere as on yesterday. He smiled right and left to the plaudits of the multitude.

While the Roosevelt demonstration was in progress the eyes of the multitude were suddenly directed by a strange spectacle in the center of the stage, as the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, resplendent in rich Oriental silks and accompanied by Mr. Chung, secretary of legation, also richly robed in silks, came down the middle aisle of the platform. Minister Wu was first greeted at the entrance by Senator Burrows, who introduced him to several of the distinguished public men crowding about. Ex-Postmaster General Gary, of Maryland, who while in the first McKinley cabinet was a close friend of Mr. Wu, offered the minister his arm, and the two proceeded out toward the delegates. The minister smiled benignly through his big bowed gold spectacles, and acknowledged in English the many salutations. General Gary seated the minister and his entourage immediately alongside the delegates, where were a number of ladies, whose toilets were tame beside the gorgeousness of the Chinese silks.

Former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, received a distinct ovation just as Senator Wolcott was preparing to call the convention to order. The great hall was now black with people, and the scene was inspiring as the eye roamed over the acres of humanity.

At 12:26, Senator Wolcott rapped for order. Immediately the band started up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the vast audience rose en masse, Governor Roosevelt, as on yesterday, being the first on his feet. Senator Wolcott again rapped for order as the swelling strains floated away, wielding the heavy gavel with his left hand.

When the confusion had subsided, Rev. Charles M. Boswell opened the proceedings with prayer.

A remarkable tribute to the flag and to the pioneers of the Republican party followed. Mr. Wolcott stepped forward and stated that fifteen survivors of the first Republican convention called at Pittsburg 44 years ago, were present with the same old flag used in that convention. At that moment a file of white haired patriarchs appeared from the rear bearing at their head a faded American flag, tattered and barely held together by a cross-staff. As the flag appeared, the audience rose, delegates, spectators and guests, and a deafening salute went up for the faded standard and its venerable upholders. The fifteen white-haired men ranged themselves side by side, looking on the sea of faces. Alongside the flag and their standard bore the legend, "National Fremont Associated Republican Party, Organized February 2, 1856, at Pittsburg, Pa."

When the storm of applause had subsided, the delegation read a resolution, declaring their unwavering allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth.

The resolutions regretted the inability of many of the members of the National Fremont association to be present because of advanced age, and designated Maj. H. R. Long and J. K. Conner to represent them. The resolution concluded with the declaration that "we heartily endorse the administration of Hon. William McKinley, which gives us such unbounded prosperity."

The incident over, the chairman recognized Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee on credentials, who mounted the platform and read the report of the committee. It was as follows:

Congressman S. E. Payne submitted the following report:

"Your committee report its action in the cases before it, with its recommendation, as follows:

"As to the contests in the Fourth and Seventh districts of Alabama, the Fourth and Eighth districts of Georgia, the delegates-at-large; in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts of Louisiana, the delegates-at-large; in the Sixth and Ninth districts of Tennessee, the delegates-at-large; in the First, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts of Texas, the Second Virginia and the District of Columbia, the action of the national committee in the matter of making a temporary roll is recommended shall be the action of the convention. Action was also taken in the following cases, and your committee recommend that the permanent roll as to these shall be as follows:

"Alabama—At large, delegates, B. W. Walker, C. W. Buckley; alternates, Nathan Alexander, G. W. Lovejoy.

"Third district—delegates, W. W. Milliken, Moses M. Gordon; alternates, S. M. Murphy, Aaron T. Timothy.

"Fifth district—Delegates, J. L. Davis, Hugh A. Carson; alternates, L. W. Whitaker, J. W. Perryman.

STATES

"Delaware—At large, delegates, J. W. Addicks, W. S. Clerk, James Frank Allee, C. R. Layton, H. M. Burton, A. B. Connor; alternates, Webster Blakely, Thomas E. Postles, D. S. Clark, Newell Ball, C. M. Davis, Theodore Townsend.

"Fifth district, Louisiana—Delegates, W. W. Johnson, John W. Cooke; alternates, George W. Stewart, J. B. Robinson.

"Fourth district, Texas—Delegates, J. A. Blackwell, H. G. Goree; alternates, George W. Stewart, J. B. Robinson.

"Sixth district, Texas—Delegates, Eugene Marshall, W. E. King; alternates, J. W. McCormick, G. W. Lanier."

The friends of J. E. Addicks, of Delaware, were in evidence when Mr. Payne read of the victory of the Addicks over the Dupont faction in that state. The report read, Mr. Payne demanded the previous question.

Senator Sewell, on behalf of New Jersey, and Mr. Martin, on behalf of Indiana, seconded the demand, which was ordered. Under the rules under which the convention was operating, twenty minutes on a side for debate were allowed, but no one demanding the floor, the report was put through with a whirl.

The convention, which evidently felt relieved at this quick disposition of the contests, signified its approval with applause.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then presented that committee's report.

This report was also put through with

"The chair announces, as a committee to escort Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to the chair," announced Mr. Wolcott, "Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York."

A cheer went up, strong and long-continued, as this group of names fell from the chairman's lips. Apparently, Governor Roosevelt had not expected to be thus designated, and his face showed signs of annoyance. With Governor Shaw, he stepped to Mr. Lodge's seat, and, with the permanent chairman between them, they marched up to the platform. The cheers echoed continuously until Mr. Lodge, after greeting Mr. Wolcott, turned to the audience and began his address. (Mr. Lodge's speech will be found on another page of this issue.)

Mr. Lodge's voice showed splendid carrying power, promising well for the trying task of presiding over such a gathering. His oratory is not of the florid type, but his intense earnestness, the beauty of diction and the frequent tributes to the achievements of the party appealed to his audience and brought constant and long applause.

His reference to Hawaii and the presence of representatives of that new acquisition, brought the delegates to their feet in a lusty greeting to the Hawaiians. When he referred to the "infamy" in Kentucky, the delegates from that state yelled their approval and the other states added a sympathetic demonstration.

Mr. Lodge's references to the policy of the government toward Cuba and the Philippines brought out frequent manifestations of approval. His brilliant tribute to the American soldiers fighting in the tropics closed with the well rounded sentence: "They are our soldiers and we will sustain them."

The convention then adjourned for the day.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

A-CORN SALVE costs nothing to try. Send name and address on postal, and you will get a trial box by return mail. Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARD TO STAY GREAT

Forces in Nature Intended to Level Those who Push Ahead of the Mass.

By brains, hard work and self-denial a man reaches a position of wealth and greatness.

Right then, by a natural law, the contrary forces set to work to tear him down to prevent his getting too far ahead of the regular evolutionary development.

Think it over and you will remember your own and your friends' experience.

When fortune's face begins to smile, misfortune's iron hand appears, for the man yields to some or many of the "tearing down" forces, anxiety, worry, whisky, tobacco, lust, coffee, etc., etc. Health begins to leave and the man is unable to hold his lofty position.

Only the grim, determined fellows who recognize the devils that would rob and slay him, and who sturdily and steadily refuse to allow them to work on him, are able to "stay great."

Is it worth while?

You are your own master and judge. You can kill them or you can yield, and they will down you.

A man says, "I can't quit."

There is but one answer, "Get down then to the lower place that the big crowd of 'commons' occupy."

It is only the "masters" who can remain masters.

Coffee is one of the most dangerous sluggers in the list, for it is veiled and seemingly harmless, but its mission is to weaken heart, kidneys and digestion, then slowly follows weakness of purpose and inability, and the victim all unconscious of the reason, steps backward and downward from his hard-earned place among the great ones.

It is easy to shift the coffee habit by taking on Postum Food Coffee, a distinct and scientific "anti" for coffee.

Postum (well made) satisfies the coffee taste, and instead of breaking down the heart and nerve centers builds them up in a remarkable manner as the result of the action of the ingredients carefully and expertly selected from nature's storehouse of sustaining and rebuilding food elements.

You can be great and stay great if you have sturdy determination and make use of the discoveries of modern science and research. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1900 bicycle. 1900 Models, best makes, $11 to $20. '99 & '98 Models, high grade $8 to $13. 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $10. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and trial without a cent in advance. EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal. Write at once for our Bargain List and special offer. Address Dept. 6 D. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

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DR. SMITH'S CELEBRATED **STOMACH PILLS** For dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, vertigo and all stomach troubles. Postpaid, 15 cents (stamps). Smith Medical Co., 26 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Statement of Party Policy Which Will Command Nation's Support.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The committee on resolutions completed its preparation of the platform at 12:55. Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the committee, immediately left the Hotel Walton, where it had been put in shape, for the convention hall. Following is the full text of the document:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commisison to enact these laws. The commission has been executed, and the Republican promises redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,535,094.

And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmen. To ten millions of the human race there was given a "new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for

Continued on Seventh Page.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

LISTEN TO YOURSELF.

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach!
You have brave words from olden seers,
The lore of these long-bearded men
Of all the far-off years,—

The gray old thoughts of gray old men,
Beneath the Asian stars,
Brought safe by fate through clashing years
Of unremembered wars.

And you have read the huddled tomes
Of many an alcoved shelf.
But have you stood beneath the stars,
And listened to yourself?

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach!
You at old sages' feet have sat:
Know you the man within your coat?
The man beneath your hat?

You know the thoughts that shaped the world,
From far-off centuries blown.
What says the man who talks with thee
When thou art all alone?

Why should I listen to a man
Who listens at the alcoved shelf?
Man, let me hear a living man,
Who listens to himself!

WE ARE YET BARBARIANS.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It has chanced lately that a large wave of literature regarding the disappearance of the beautiful birds of the wild wood has set my way, and I take it to mean—in fact, it has been so stated—that some words in regard to the matter would not be out of place in The Blade. It is not only the song birds of the forest that are being swept away, but also those of the sea shore, which skim the waters in graceful flight, "a joy forever" to those who watch their movements.

This is not a new subject here, but one I have often touched upon before. It should be of especial interest to women, inasmuch as upon them is placed the whole responsibility for the vanishing of these feathered children of the air, upon their vanity which demands such sacrifices and such cruelty for its satisfaction.

There is another factor which enters into the count, and that is man's cupidity, and yet it is true, if all women refused to buy these ornaments obtained at such a fearful cost of bird-suffering and bird-life, the motive for gathering them would be gone. Therefore, the blame must finally rest upon the shoulders of women. Nor do I desire to relieve them of any portion of this burden, nor make it an excuse, when, in answer to man's merciless condemnation, I point to the docked horses upon the streets of our cities, which no law has yet been able to reach, and for which man's vanity is to be reckoned with. These cruelties to animal life are simply evidences that neither men nor women are yet wholly outside of a barbarism, in which might makes right.

In a letter sent out by the Wisconsin Audubon society last year are these two paragraphs, that, doubtless, many of you have read before, but which cannot be brought to the attention too often until the rights of birds to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are acknowledged and respected:

It is known that when the smaller gulls and sea-swallows, or terns, are shot for their wings, the fowlers in their haste do not stop to kill the wounded birds, but merely wrench the wings off, and cast the birds back to die of slow agony on the water. The wretches who are engaged in this work come at last to take pleasure in it, and regard it as good sport; the birds, they have been heard to say, when their wings are being wrenched off, "cry, or scream just like a child."

Equally shocking is the case of the white egret. It is known that the aigrette, so much affected by women in head-decorations at the present time, is made of the slender, decomposed dorsal feathers of the small white egret or heron; and that these feathers form the bird's nuptial ornament, being acquired at the pairing time, or love season, and shed when the breeding is over. The birds inhabit heronries, and it is in the breeding season that they are sought for by the feather-hunters; for it is only at that time that they are found congregated together in considerable numbers. It is then, too, that their anxiety for the safety of their young makes them fearless of the gunners, the instinct of self-preservation being overmastered by the love of their off-spring.

As they hover in a white cloud over the heads of the hunters they are shot down without trouble; and when the few ornamental feathers have been plucked from each bird, the carcasses are thrown down in a heap to fester in the sun, and the fledgelings are left to starve in the nests.

It would seem as if this knowledge once obtained, would take away all the pleasure the wearing of these ornaments gives, but it is true that it does not. When one hears, as I did, a woman, gentle and refined, assert that it was needless to pay attention to such things, for others would buy if she did not, the hold which personal adornment has upon the heart is fully realized.

Each wearer of these things is personally responsible, just as every owner of a docked horse is responsible for that cruelty. It cannot be laid off with the comforting assurance that somebody else did the deed.

In some of the arguments for state legislation to secure protection for the birds in New York, one of the speakers spoke of a locality visited twelve years ago, where the air was full of the sounds denoting the presence of many kinds of birds rejoicing in their life. To-day the hills and valleys know them for the greater part no more. The morning's burst of melody which greeted man's awakening is silenced. The flitting from bough to bough of the merry little creatures has become largely a memory of the past.

The same thing, he said, was true of the eastern coast of Florida, where, a quarter of a century ago, he summered and wintered, and revisited recently.

In the old times great flocks of egrets and snowy herons, goldfinches, mocking birds, and myriads of songsters were flitting everywhere. To-day some of the most beautiful are seen no more.

Considering the cause of these changes, and it is a sad commentary upon present day civilization. The condition needs something more for its cure than legislation. It demands the united sentiment of all true women to end such slaughter by taking away its cause. A refusal to buy and wear the product of these barbarities will accomplish this, even if no laws are enacted.

There is another thing which will help the matter in the future. Let the children be trained to a greater consideration for animal life. Let boys and girls be taught respect for it from their very babyhood. It is easy to interest them the wonders to be found in the most familiar things of out-of-door life. Yet I would enter here and everywhere a vigorous protest against the endeavor to add to their knowledge by a vivisection of living creatures in or out of the school room. Nothing of a value sufficient to compensate for the inevitable blunting of the sensibilities can be gained by the process. It is a needless horror that should never be allowed.

One of the world's benefactors is George T. Angell, of Boston. The work which he has done in teaching the gospel of love and kindness extended toward helpless animals cannot be estimated, for it goes far beyond any outward manifestation. It enters into the warp and woof of the character, and becomes an integral part which finds expression in the whole life.

The waking up to a realization of the true relation of animal life to human life has begun, and humane education will gain constantly a greater importance in the thought of the people everywhere. And this is a great step forward.

"Look backward, how much has been won!
Look round, how much is yet to win!
The watches of the Night are done:
The watches of the Day begin!"

The Cozy Corner.

The second letter in regard to the temperance discussion that was suggested some time ago, is received from Sister Sue, who says:

I am deeply interested in the temperance question in all of its relations to life, health and happiness. There is one particular phase of this subject which touches humanity far and wide, and which has caused more crime, insanity poverty and suffering than anything else; because of this, the Cozy Corner has good reasons for discussing alcoholism.

Much beautiful sentiment has been expressed upon the subject, but a plain presentation of facts will be more effectual. We cannot legislate men into temperate habits; education only will accomplish this and the sooner such education is commenced, the better. The old idea of depending upon conversion in later years, either in religion or morals, is exploded. The Christ principle cultivated in a child will make him a godly man, and while I do not advocate a total disregard of the poor, diseased man, I believe in preventing the increase of the number of such men by caring for the little children in the prevention of crime rather than in the cure.

If mothers would be careful to give their children nothing but plain, wholesome foods and drinks, avoiding tea, coffee, spices and other means of stimulating their appetites and pandering to a sickly or dainty one, it would be better for the world. Teach them that they are to eat to live, and not to live to eat; ability to be a power in the world; that it is better to be denied some pleasure while they are young, than to suffer from the effects of indulgence later in life. Such care would rob drink of many a victim.

We should endeavor to keep babyhood pure and clean as far as food is concerned. I have seen a mother in the mistaken kindness of her heart, give meat to a young child whose stomach was not fitted to digest anything stronger than milk, and then wonder why the baby cried. She will be likely to wonder in after years why it has a weak stomach, not realizing it is her own indiscretion that has caused the weakness.

I sincerely believe more men are driven to drink from a lack of wholesome food than from any other cause, and that they could be cured by good, plain food personal cleanliness, plenty of sleep and exercise in the fresh air.

I would like to say more upon this subject and something of pre-natal influence, but will wait till some other time.

It is always pleasant to meet our former friends, and those who read this page fifteen years ago will be rejoiced to have the following letter from one who favored us at that time with pleasant and helpful letters over the initials "M. C. T." She now signs herself "Great Grandma." The experiences and methods of one who has passed the three score and ten milestone of life's journey, and the testimony of her six sons grown to manhood and free from the vices of intemperance and profanity, can not fail to be of interest to all mothers:

Fifteen (and perhaps more) years ago, I used to enjoy writing to The Blade Household, and now, when I read an appeal like that from "An Anxious Mother," my sympathies are aroused, and I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to send a few lines in reply.

In the first place, it is very important that you choose a good man for your husband; one of good parentage and good habits, as there is much in heredity. I am the happy mother of six sons, all grown to manhood, and not one of them is ever guilty of using intoxicating liquor, or of indulging in profanity. I began my married life with the determination that if I was given children to bring up, and was to spend my life in doing the work of a mother, I would do it well and raise my family to be good and useful members of society.

I commenced when they were very young, by impressing upon their minds that it was much better never to form a bad habit than to try to break themselves of one; that if they never tasted of liquor or tobacco, they would never become slaves to these things. I read to them of the effect of stimulants upon their bodies and called their attention to the difference between boys who smoked and drank and those who refrained.

I reminded them that as a tree is known by its fruits, so parents were judged by the conduct of their children, and made them understand that if they loved me they would never do anything to bring a blush of shame to my cheek.

Children are quick to know who is their best friend, and are willing to do what they can to please one who is always ready to sympathize with them in their little sorrows, and who teaches the good, old-fashioned ideas of choosing the right and avoiding the wrong, believing truly that the "noblest work of God is an honest man."

My dear Anxious Mother, I hope you will have the happiness of seeing your children grow up to be a blessing and comfort to you in your old age, as mine have been to me.

Evangeline would like to know if Ramona received the doilies sent her some time ago? As no answer has been returned, Evangeline fears they may have been mis-directed.

M. A. G. asks how a black lawn dress can be laundered so that the starch will not show on it; how to do up collars and cuffs so they will look like new, and if a continued use of borax will injure clothes washed in water containing it.

Missouri wrote her excellent letter with a lead pencil and did not sign her name to it, so it had to be consigned to the waste-basket.

A Subscriber wishes to know how to make "sugar molasses" so it will not return again to sugar.

A Lady asks how the elderflower water used in toilet preparations is made. The flowers are steeped in pure soft water for half or three-quarters of an hour, when strained the water is ready for use.

Place is readily given to the following:

Any one interested in the Anti-Natal Culture of the child should write to the National Purity Association, 88 Fifth avenue, Chicago, and receive some circulars regarding this most important subject. They will tell about a most valuable book that costs only 25 cents, and about the paper published in the interest of National Purity, named The Christian Life. Should any of the Household write about any of these things to the address given, let her mention The Blade in her letter.

THE BLADE COOK.

We All Must Eat.

While, as stated at the head of this column, "we all must eat," there are times when the weather is excessively warm that we all feel more like drinking, no matter how much "addicted to temperance" we may be during cooler seasons.

For such times and occasions fruit syrups form a most satisfactory substitute for the stronger drinks sometimes indulged in. To make these crush the fruit with sugar in the proportion of 1 qt. of fruit to 1-2 lb. of sugar. Let it stand for two or three hours, then add a cupful of water, and to very sweet fruit the juice of one lemon, and strain through a sieve.

One teaspoonful of this syrup to a glass of water makes a most refreshing drink. If one desires to bottle the syrup for future use boil 1 lb. of sugar with 1 pt. of water until it spins from a spoon; add 1 pt. of fruit juice, boil 1-2 hour and seal while hot.

Fruit Vinegar.

This is prepared by covering 1 gallon of fruit with 1 qt. of pure cider vinegar, and letting it stand until the fruit is colorless—from two days to a week, then replace with fresh fruit. When the vinegar seems sufficiently flavored boil with 1 lb. of sugar to 1 qt. of the vinegar, skim, bottle, and seal while hot. This should be used very sparingly, as its strength is so concentrated that a small teaspoonful will be ample for a large glass of water.

Strawberry Shortcake.

By A. M. I.

One pint of flour is measured for this cake,
And then of lard or else of butter take
One tablespoonful, and at once proceed
To mix with milk as soft as you can knead.
Two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, so
It may be light, as every cook doth know.
Bake quickly if you wish to have it good,
And finish thus a most delicious food.
Split, butter, fill with berries, lightly dust
With sugar, place on top the other crust,
Then in the oven put it to re-heat
For a few minutes, quickly serve to eat.

Life's Gateways can still be had by sending $1.00 to the author, Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Wide collars of lace, or lace-trimmed lawn, are worn with all thin dress materials this year. The cut represents a waist finished in this manner. The material is white chiffon, or silk muslin, made up over colored silk. The opening at the neck may be filled with lace if preferred, and for evening wear, a narrow band of velvet, or necklace of jewels, may be substituted for the collar shown.

Following these same lines are the pretty fichus, which are again worn. The foundation for these dainty affairs is made of a yard of any light material, laid in three or four soft folds about the neck, and with long "stole" ends, the whole being edged with a couple of ruffles of lace, or other suitable material.

If the prediction of the weather-wise comes true, and we "pay later on" for the cool weather we have enjoyed so far this summer, the Kimono will prove itself a "friend indeed."

It is made in a variety of forms, is either full length or to the waist; and may be made of almost any material. The fullness is sometimes pleated, sometimes gathered into a yoke, and if it is for an invalid it may be lined throughout with veiling or thin flannel of a contrasting color.

It can be trimmed with ruffles, or with plain bands of white, in short, there is practically no end to the pretty effects which can be produced without detracting from the first great charm of this garment, which, as a summer lounging robe, has no equal, though its usefulness necessarily is limited to the "boudoir," or study.

The younger members of the family will hail with delight the fashion that permits them to have arms and necks free to the "soft winds." A pretty little dress seen recently had a blouse waist with puff sleeves, finished with a ruffle just above the elbow.

The gored skirt was finished at the bottom with a ruffle, while each seam and the waist band were trimmed with strips of insertion matching the embroidery of which the ruffles were made.

This insertion formed a pretty trimming for the waist, being put on in double interlacing rows, and a shoulder collar of wide embroidery completed the collar.

In this case the neck was cut low, but even when a high neck is adopted it may be finished with a drawing string or ribbon at the top, so that its size may be regulated to suit the comfort of the wearer

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Another woman of Scottish birth is making a deep impress upon prose romance, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the author of "On the Face of the Waters." She is the daughter of George and Isabella (Macallum) Webster, her father being a descendant of a long line of Munster bailies, and she was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Scotland, in April of 1847. She came of a family overflowing with vitality and imaginative ability—people who used to write plays and act them for their own amusement, the daughter being stage manager, scene painter and musician. Flora Annie Webster married at twenty a young man of the India civil-service, going with him to that country, plunged deep into the Indian life—language, literature, customs. For 23 years she lived there, interesting herself in the education of the social life, the health, and the progress of the people, and taking an active part in the life. All this time she was taking the unconscious impressions which were later to be wrought out so vividly in her novels. The only "material," by the way, that is ever capable of producing artistic fiction is that gained unconsciously. When a novelist goes, of set purpose, to study a place or people the result is mechanical and forced.

Six years ago Mrs. Steel returned to England. She was then 43 years of age, and except for her own delight she had never written anything. But that exception covers, not a multitude of sins, but a multitude of achievements. The woman who has written more or less all her life because she loved to write had the true gift, and when she essayed a novel she achieved a success which surpasses almost anything that has been done in fiction since Robert Elsmere. The Macmillans are accustomed to great successes with the fine class of fiction they publish; and Mrs. Steel's On the Face of the Waters is one of the greatest they have experienced. The most vivid, the most exciting, the most powerful novel of the day.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, short story writer and newspaper correspondent, who died recently at Badenweiler, a small health resort in the Black Forest, lived a strenuous life. He was young in years, but he had managed to crowd into the 30 years of his existence more than most people experience in a life three times as long. He had traveled widely—had seen his own country north and south, east and west, and had visited many foreign countries. He had gone through two wars as a correspondent, and for years he had exposed himself to all sorts of dangers, not courting death, but looking it squarely in the eye.

During the last ten years he had written ten books, besides a great number of newspaper articles; and there are many who hold that at least three of these books will carry his name far into the next century. He was fortunate beyond most writers in that he lived to enjoy the fruits of fame. Perhaps it is fortunate, too, that he did not live to see that fame diminish, for to one of his spirit defeat was more to be dreaded than death.

There is no doubt but that Stephen Crane's mission was to write, but as a schoolboy he gave no promise of developing into a successful man. At school he was an indifferent scholar, and at college he was much more interested in base ball than in books. I remember his first appearance at Syracuse university. He had previously been a student at Lafayette, where he had been initiated into the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and upon his arrival in Syracuse he came immediately to the D. U. house in a cab and a cloud of tobacco smoke. He was entirely unknown, and of course he had to go through a searching cross-examination, which he did calmly, puffing the while at a very black briarwood pipe that looked as if it had gone through several campaigns. The head coach of the university was the examiner.

"What can you do?" he asked.

"Not much," replied Crane.

"Can you row?"

"Nop."

"Jump?"

"Nop."

"Swim?"

"Nop."

"Throw the hammer?"

"Nop."

"Play football?"

"A little."

"Humph! A little! That won't do here. Can you play base ball?"

The future novelist smiled.

"Betcher life!" he replied, with assurance.

"What can you play best?"

"Catcher."

"Put on your togs, then, and we'll have a scrub game so that you can show off your ability."

A few minutes later Crane was engaged in his favorite pastime. He was a slender, wiry youth, under the average height, with a complexion almost yellow, and very large and expressive eyes. That day he wore a crimson sweater, buff-colored trousers and a pair of broken patent-leather shoes. His odd looks were a source of good-natured chaff, but his playing won the admiration of even the seniors. He was gritty as a grizzly cub, and stood close to the plate like a professional. The star pitcher was in the box. He was a large fellow, who threw a very swift ball, and Crane was so light that he seemed to bound back at every catch. He was by all odds the best player on the nine, and to this day he is considered one of the best catchers the university ever had.

Outside of his skill at baseball Crane's college life was little else than a failure. He was not possessed of a strong individuality. He was quiet, almost taciturn, and simply unimpressive. He had no natural taste for study, and never tried to cultivate one. His favorite study was history and his reading in this branch of instruction was considerable. He left the university without a degree, after a brief course. The real reason of his leaving so abruptly, I believe, was that Crane had rather unorthodox views concerning certain passages written by the apostle Paul. But if he did not follow the cut-and-dried curriculum, his college days were not altogether wasted, for he was slowly but surely working toward a predetermined end. He studied men instead of books. When he ought to have been at recitations he was strolling the streets looking at the faces that passed. His favorite haunt was the Central railroad station. It must not be understood from this that Crane scorned scholarship, as has been charged by some of his critics. On the contrary, he had a deep regard for true learning, but he had insight enough to know that much of what passed for learning was mere pretense. He saw clearly, and guided his own life by that vision.

After leaving the university Crane led a desultory life among the newspapers of New York. As a reporter he was as much a failure as were Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling, and the city editors groaned over his copy. During his novitiate he started "The Red Badge of Courage." He lost one position after another on the daily press, but he plugged away on his story, polishing and bettering it. He sold it to a newspaper syndicate, and it attracted no attention, but when it appeared between board covers it bounded at once into success, a success that has been international. After this success, Crane had no trouble in disposing of everything he wrote. The "Red Badge" was a story of a war Crane did not see, but after he had seen two wars—that of the Turks and Greeks and our late trouble with Spain—that which he wrote about them was less like the real thing than the picture.

Personally Stephen Crane was one of the coolest and bravest men I have ever known. He was, in a way, a fatalist, and his favorite saying was that what is to be is not to be dodged, and let worry go hang. Richard Harding Davis said that he was the coolest man under fire that he had ever seen, and he cites Crane's description of the marine signaling under fire at Guantanamo as the best piece of descriptive writing done during the war. Crane often told the writer that it was his dearest wish to die in battle, for in his soul he hated the ordinary, and certainly it is one of the little ironies of life that after facing all sorts of dangers by sea and land he should pass away quietly and conventionally in a German village.—J. N. H.

COMPLETE EDUCATION MAGAZINE.

Build Manhood to Cure Evil is the title of the leading article by S. V. Tsanoff in the June number of Complete Education.

"It is remarkable," he writes, "to what extent this true remedy for evil has been forsaken or missed by reformers all over the world. Everywhere desperate efforts are being made to rescue humanity from vicious and degrading influences. The church, the state and private philanthropy have all engaged in this effort, and have applied almost every conceivable method to accomplish the result, but alas, the consequences have been often so disappointing that they have not seldom asked the question: 'Is the world really getting better?'"

The article speaks some emphatic words containing truth.

A Noted Conference reports the meeting of the School Board and Complete Education League to consult about measures to have the complete educational system adopted in Toledo.

The first part of a splendid article about The New Education by Mayor Jones, is given, in which, referring to some one's assertion that "there is no one to-day who stands in greater need of education than the educators themselves," he says, "in a measure this is true. The onward march of progress is so rapid, there are so many revelations of scientific truth that it is hard to keep pace with them. Many fear to hold themselves open or in a receptive condition lest they might become partakers in some unsound heresy; but we should never fear truth, for it is only by a knowledge of the truth that we can know what liberty and freedom are."

Life Insurance vs. Pensions is considered by Dr. Mary Law, and there are other interesting articles in the number.

Published at Toledo, O.

The Young folKs

OUR HAPPY SECRET.

Oh, I couldn't help it!
It came to me
Out of the midst
Of an old apple-tree;
Came to me soft,
With a chirping note—
Out popped the secret
From dear little throat:
"Just here, just here, the nest shall be,
Nobody knows it! Oh, happy are we!"
I didn't listen!
I tell you true,
They told it—and I,
Say—What could I do?
They sang it, and sang it,
Not looking at me,
Who sat looking out
At that old apple-tree:
"Just here, just here, the nest shall be,
Nobody knows it! Oh, happy are we!"
Do you think I'd tell,
Oh, dear me, no!
Just where that wee nest
Is going to grow
You couldn't find,
If a week you tried,
My apple-tree, where
That home shall hide.
"Just where, just where that nest shall be,
Nobody knows—only we three!"
—Margaret Sidney.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

It will be noted that a great many stories regarding the intelligence of animals have been published in the Young Folks' Column from week to week. This has been done with a purpose—that of arousing an interest in animal life in the young people and a wish to show them kindness and consideration in their relations with them in every day life.

I have been wondering if, in the large Blade family, there are any Bands of Mercy, such as are spoken of so often in that beautiful little paper, Our Dumb Animals. In the United States there are now, it is said, over 30,000 branches of the parent society formed by that splendid philanthropist, Geo. T. Angell, of Boston, with over a million members. Think of that.

Doubtless some of The Blade Young Folks know about this, and are familiar with the pledge:

"I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage."

Some members cross out the word "harmless," as I think it is well to do, believing the law of kindness can prevail even when it is necessary to cut short the lives of insects and animals for the protection of human beings. When it becomes necessary to kill, it should always be done without torture, and therefore in the quickest way.

I hope some of The Blade Young Folks belong to these Bands of Mercy and if there are none in their neighborhood, they will go to work to form one. To know how to do this write to Mr. Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, and ask him to send you a copy of Band of Mercy Information. I should like to hear from some of the Young People about this subject.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

TCHERKA.

This true story is written to disprove the frequent statement that cats care much more for places than for people.

One cold day in November, two years ago, one of the elevator boys came to our back door with a forlorn little bundle of gray fur in his hands and said to Maggie, "This is a stray kitten that came into the basement; your people are all so fond of animals that they will keep it, won't they?" What else could we do? It was a theory of our that cats were unhappy in apartments, that therefore we couldn't keep one. We couldn't turn out the helpless little creature, and it was not ill, apparently, although very thin, and so dirty that it was hard to determine its color. Several square meals a day and a number of warm baths, with plenty of soap, worked a wonderful transformation in the course of a week or two, and Tcherka (named for the cat in Robert Chambers' "Red Republic")

became an unusually pretty kitten, and developed wonderful intelligence. She learned a great many games, playing hide-and-seek behind the portiers, rushing up and down the long hall after a ball and "talking" with a greater variety of intonations than any other cat I have ever known. She never seemed to mind her captivity in the least, although never going out-of-doors except three times that she fell from the window, three stories high, and landed, uninjured, on her little white feet.

'Twas a great event in her life when we started for our cottage at the seashore, the first of June. Traveling in the cars, in a denim bag, which was tied around her neck, her big eyes and pink nose attracted much admiring attention, which she was too much frightened to appreciate. But she enjoyed the trip on the boat, and with a leash fastened in her collar, pranced all over the upper deck with the wind blowing up ridges of fur on her back. The first day of out-of-door freedom was far from unalloyed pleasure to her. Everything was strange and terrifying, and she ran madly into the cottage whenever a horse and carriage went by, or a passer-by stopped to speak to her. After the first day, however, all fears vanished and she was perfectly happy. The first person down stairs in the morning always found her waiting, with a beseeching "purr-t?" at the front door, and as soon as it was opened she pranced out, not to come in again except with great regularity for her three meals. She was a very busy little cat, chasing grasshoppers, crickets, etc., taking long strolls, and I regret to state, indulging in several "scraps," in which she was always victorious, even when attacking cats twice her size.

We intended going to the mountains in August, some friends were to occupy our cottage during that month, and we would return in September. The plan had been to send Tcherka to some boarding place for cats during August, but when we found how happy she was out-of-doors it seemed cruel. The friends who were coming were fond of cats, the Irving family opposite had grown very fond of her, and she was as much at home in their cottage as in ours, so Mrs. Irving suggested our leaving her till we returned, and she would serve her meals at whichever cottage the young autocrat seemed to prefer. Tcherka had never been demonstrative, didn't like to be held, and never got into our laps though she became absolutely maudlin when talked to in a flattering way, so we felt sure she would not mind our absence at all. I left several addressed and stamped envelopes with Mrs. Irving, and we went away the first of August, feeling glad that the kitten's happy summer was not going to be interrupted. But in a few days I had a letter from Mrs. Irving saying Tcherka had disappeared. The first day she didn't seem to realize that we were not coming back, but the second day she was miserable and unhappy, refused to eat and finally disappeared. During the month I had several letters, all telling the same story. The milk put out at the door for Tcherka remained untouched. She was living, for several of my friends had seen and recognized her; but she had become a wild vagrant, terribly thin, prowling around at night looking for food, and hissing and growling at every one who tried to approach her.

Early in September we returned to the cottage, reaching it late one afternoon, and at once instituted an unsuccessful search for Tcherka. The evening was warm and beautiful and I stepped out on my little balcony to look at the moonlight on the water. A cat crawled weakly out from under a cottage near by, stopped and looked up at me. I called, "Tcherka, is that you?" and a most mournful and plaintive "wow" was the reply. I ran down and brought her in my arms into the cottage. She was light as a feather, thin, hollow-eyed and fierce-looking, but the happiest little cat in the whole United States. She lay on the floor, rolling and twisting, bumping her head against my hand, purring and talking, wild with delight at seeing us again. For a week she acted as if afraid to let us go out of her sight, lest we should go away again. Even the grasshoppers and toads lost their charm, and she followed us everywhere we went, rubbing and purring, humping her back and getting in our laps every time we sat down.

And both years she has returned to the apartment in October without a murmur. She sits at the windows and watches what is going on in the street below, but never complains at being shut up. She has evidently made up her mind to choose the lesser of two evils, and that to be a prisoner with her own family is preferable to unrestrained liberty in a summer paradise with others.—F. W. S., in Our Dumb Animals.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

JUNE POEM STUDY.

"Unto the diamond with a flaw
The perfect pebble spoke:
Alas! poor sister, some great law
Of Heaven you have broke.
Since imperfection's curse I see
Whene'er your form I view;
But, cheer up, some day you may be
A prfect pebble, too."

The Merry-Go-Rounds will be glad to hear again from our Green Mountain Boy who is now a resident of the Hoosier state. His excuse for absence is good, but he must come again soon and bring with him Isabel and the boy.

Green Mountain Boy: It has been a long time since I have written to you, but I must come now to congratulate Bonnie Burnie on her choice of a husband and to wish them both a long and happy life.

My excuse for not having written sooner is that so much of my time has been devoted to rocking the cradle and otherwise taking care of our eight-months old son.

May Rice suggests that it would be a good idea if some one would send questions in geography, history, physiology, etc., for the younger folks who are not quite old enough to appreciate the poem studies. What do the junior members think of the plan?

Happy Sue sends an interesting letter, but neglects to sign her name. Uncle Will is welcome in spite of the "circumstances" he mentions, if he will promise to be very good, and to write an interesting letter to the M. G. R.'s.

Several more letters on the June and July poem have been received, and though these have a different conception of the author's meaning there is still room for others. Miss Prudence would be glad to hear from some of the Senior members on this—New England Girl, John, jr., Zack Stubbs and others of a certain letter circle could surely send something very interesting if they can find the time to write. Can we not have their opinions on Self Righteousness?

First this wek comes Quien Saba, whose letters are always models of neatness and care in their preparation:

In the remoteness of antiquity, during the early stages of the world's development, a process was hindered; a pebble was ruined, and the matchless gem called the diamond was produced. We may in a measure trace an analogy between the diamond of our study and the man of genius in the affairs of the world. We admire the beauty and splendor of the glittering gem until the scientist tells us that it is an imperfect stone. We then see very plainly that it has broken some law of heaven and criticize it accordingly.

Genius when viewed by a meaner light is often regarded as the gleamings of an erratic star. Perhaps if, as is sometimes said, genius is unnatural, were gems and geniuses banished from the earth men might live and die in quiet and peace. I think, however, there are few who would be satisfied with being common pebbles, and will thank Nature for the gems even though they may contain flaws, hoping for the time when all will be reformed to become perfect diamonds, or perfect pebbles, as the case may be.

Hoosier expresses a different thought, and a very good one. His paper is also very comforting to the weary compositor:

I thought I would come again for a little place, either in the waste basket or the column. When I read the poem for our June study I thought of the lives that might be represented by the pebble and the diamond. The pebble represents one who made the best of his opportunities and therefore was more perfect than his brilliant neighbor who neglected those given him. The diamond, realizing this was so, had become discouraged and was about to give up trying when the pebble, to encourage him, said there was hope that he might become a "perfect pebble," even if he had failed to be a perfect diamond. This should be a lesson to us to do all we can to help others, and to make the most of the opportunities that have been given us.

Mother's Stay makes a practical application of the poem, which is very good:

We often find among our acquaintances a character constituted of the brightest virtues, of purity, and all of the noblest attributes, which has some weakness, however small it may be, that brings a curse upon it and smothers the helping influence of the otherwise helpful life. This also subjects the person to the criticism of those of lesser worth and purity.

Truly has the pebble spoken, for at some time that life failed to perform some duty required of it by heaven, and at that point there is a loss of power. The diamond, instead of being able to cast forth her rays with such brilliancy as to illume and kindly envelop the pebble, feels in the dimming of her brightness the dark eclipse of humiliation in the sharp thrusts of the pebble's self-conceit.

We who are looking forward to the time when we shall take up more seriously the burdens of life, should look well to the true import of influence and to cultivate the purity and wholesomeness of character that will place us beyond the criticism of those whom we may be called upon to lead.

We shall do well to devote much time to self-examination in search of possible flaws. Without this we are liable to assume the authority over others (despite our own defections), of judging their faults and of holding ourselves up as models, our vision being distorted by over-much self-righteousness, so that we do not realize that others are far better than we in the very matters we criticize.

Fern Glendale acknowledges that she was puzzled to find any special meaning in the study for this month, but she persevered and her paper shows that she has profited by the good reading she has done, while the corrections made prove to Miss Prudence that Fern is learning to notice her mistakes and to correct them in a manner which precludes any fear but what she is steadily improving in her work. With her letter we will close the symposium for this week:

We all know the influence others have upon us when we are in their company. With some we feel inspired to do great and good things and to imitate their ways. When we come in contact with people who are selfish and unworthy, we at once feel their influence for evil.

We probably have the same influence over others and should always endeavor to place before them an example such as they can follow with profit to themselves. It is a common saying we are known by the company we keep.

It is by breaking heaven's laws that the "flaws" in our natures are produced. We sometimes realize that certain habits are being formed, but do not always remember that unless they are overcome at once they become fixed and will always be flaws in our lives, and subject us to many mortifications.

If we knew of the temptations that have caused the "flaws" in other people, we should often be more charitable and endeavor to live so that we can help them to overcome the faults we see, instead of judging them harshly. In this way only we can hope ever to become even a "perfect pebble."

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For June,
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHAT WAS MY NAME?

I was an American war-vessel, purchased by the colonists in 1775, and named in honor of a celebrated ruler of England who reigned in the ninth and tenth centuries. I was a small frigate, carrying 24 guns, and was the first to bear the colonial flag with the motto: "Don't Tread On Me," that was hoisted to my masthead by John Paul Jones in January, 1776. I was captured at sea in 1778, by two British cruisers.

F. A.

2—PRINTERS' PI.

Tuerlv si kell spuceelr rewsolf hiewh era sotm raftnarg nehw yeth rea seaninee ro suredeh."

METTA.

3—MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

A right-angled trapezium has the two sides about the right angle equal, one of the equal sides being the base, and the side opposite the base equals 24 rods. From the extremity of the base, a line parallel to the other equal side extends to the opposite side, and from the point of contact to the right angle the diagonal measures 30 rods. Now the parallel line multiplied by the base, equals 432 square rods. How many square rods in the trapezium?

A. FAUL.

4—A "TIP-TOP" PUZZLE.

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        X O X
        X O X
      X X O X X
    X X X O X X X
  X X X X O X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
  X X X X O X X X X
    X X X O X X X
      X X O X X
        X O X
          O
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1—Devoured.
2—An exclamation.
3—The best part of a story.
4—Experts.
5—Semi-circular pies.
6—One who treats of final causes.
7—A shell, a beautiful species of Murex.
8—A substitute.
9—Harmonious.
10—A berry growing on a prickly plant.
11—A fence.
12—To enslave.
13—A lyric song.
14—The third tone of the model diatonic scale.

Centrals spell the name of a "tip-top" publication.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5—QUERY.

Who can describe the "Conun?"

C. M. B.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote.

"To be good and disagreeable is high treason against the royalty of virtue."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of June 14.

1—Gen. Hugh Mercer.
2—"In God We Trust."
3—64 per cent of the field was plowed.
4—Words forming square: eight, ideal, gelid, naive, elder.
5—Archilocus was the Greek poet who likened himself to a porcupine.
6—John G. Saxe wrote:
"Whoe'er aspires to serve the state
Should first consider well the case
If he is equal to the place;
And long reflect before he makes
That most egregious of mistakes—
One's true vocation weakly spurned—
To serve a trade he never learned."

Chat.

Pauline called this morning just for a moment's chat, and to recite her lesson beautifully, as usual.

Lonely Hoosier, come in again. When you are so near by, as you frequently are in the M. G. R. department, you can surely spare time for a call on the Schoolmistress.

Playne Blayne congratulates Illi Nois on her set of Memorial Day puzzles.

E. Nigma and W. P. E. both did themselves credit in their recitations this morning, but N. Holt, contrary to custom, failed to agree with the author of the arithmetical problem of June 7, and is herewith referred to the solution given in Chat of June 21.

Metta says: "Please say to W. P. E. who is not satisfied with the answer given to my query in The Blade of May 3, that it was in the siege between Rome and Carthage, that the women braided their hair into bowstrings. When the Carthagenians were bidden to leave their city that it might be razed, they were driven to desperation. Old and young toiled at the forges to make new weapons. Vases of gold and silver, even the statues of the gods, were melted for this purpose, and the women braided their long hair into bow-strings."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying, is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to the inhabitants of these islands.

It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislature of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

We favor home rule for, and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

The Dingley act, which provides sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the government revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded two per cent bonds sell at a premium.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all work.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing cheer for the university, marched slowly to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

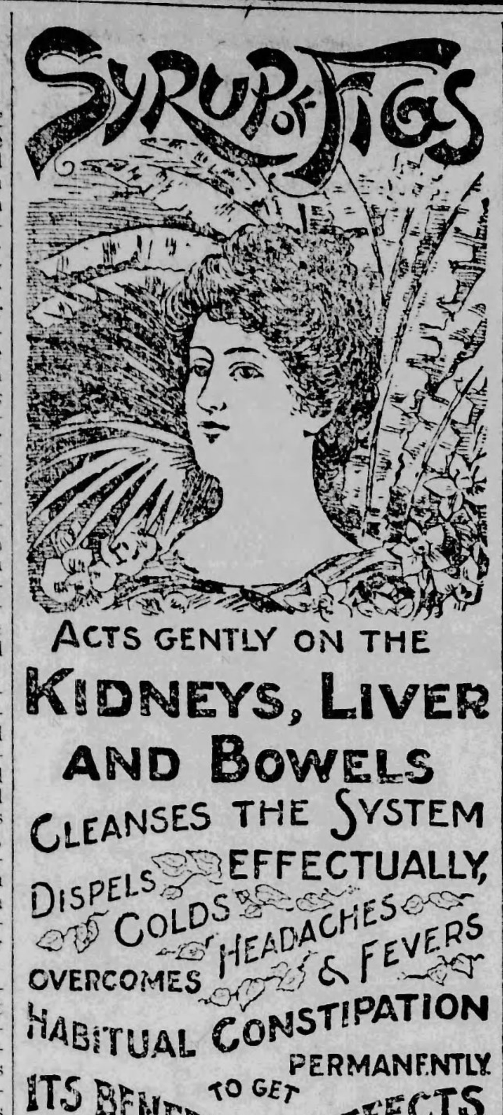
We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republic. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by the Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorably alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the western Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and liberties shall be secured to them by law.

To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.



THAT "OMITTED" PLANK.

New York, June 23.—Lemuel E. Quigg, the New York member of the committee on resolutions of the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, in reference to a statement of Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, which was called to his attention to the effect that certain language had been omitted from the final draft of the platform after it had been agreed upon by the sub-committee, of which Mr. Quigg was secretary, last night gave out the following:

"General Grosvenor's statement that something was surreptitiously omitted from the platform which was 'understood by the committee to be a part of the platform,' is untrue. He states he made that statement upon the authority of Senator Foraker, but that is impossible. The platform was the work of the sub-committee of the committee on resolutions, and every member of that sub-committee contributed to the work of making the platform, and on every point and on every plank the sub-committee was unanimous. It was also unanimous on all matters suggested, but omitted.

"It is true that a document was read to the sub-committee by Senator Foraker, that contained the language Gen. Grosvenor quotes. That document had been prepared in Washington, but the committee considered that it was much too long, and that it too much resembled a political essay. The points made in that document, however, were fully discussed during a session of nearly five hours duration. At the end of the session I was elected secretary of the sub-committee, and requested to put together the planks upon which the agreement had been reached.

"I did this, and the committee met again at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and went over what I had written, word for word. My draft was altered in many details, and every such alteration received the approval of every member of the sub-committee. We then took up other planks of minor importance, and after full discussion, conclusion was reached as to each of them, and I was requested to make a draft of the minor planks. I worked on that the rest of the night, and at 7 o'clock Senator Fairbanks came to my room. Together we went over the completed platform from the first word to the last. The sub-committee met again at 9 o'clock, the document, with such changes as Mr. Fairbanks had suggested, was read in full.

"The language of the two planks to which Gen. Grosvenor referred was then precisely in the form in which it was read to the convention that afternoon. The sub-committee had considered just how far it would go in the direction of giving countenance to subsidies to the shipping interests and the language adopted was its deliberate and final judgment.

"As to the statement 'that congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights,' the committee considered that inasmuch as this question was now before the United States supreme court, it was neither advisable nor necessary to run the risk of getting our platform into a controversy with the supreme court. But we did say that it was the duty of the government to put down armed insurrection in the Philippines and as to the people of all the territories acquired by war 'the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.'

"This plank was fully debated and deliberately and unanimously agreed upon and no man has any authority to say that one word was put in or left out surreptitiously. The platform as prepared by the sub-committee was read to the full committee, was there debated for two hours, and with a few alterations, one of which related to the two planks referred to by Gen. Grosvenor, which was unanimously adopted.

"Mr. Grosvenor says that 'it was agreed and understood' that the planks, as he states them 'should be a part of the platform.' There was no such agreement or understanding in the committee on resolutions or in the sub-committee. In writing the platform I employed the language of the document Senator Foraker had read to us insofar as it was consistent with the decisions at which the sub-committee had arrived, but when Mr. Grosvenor says that anything, no matter what was agreed upon by the sub-committee and afterward omitted, he says that which is absolutely false."

Florida Democrats.

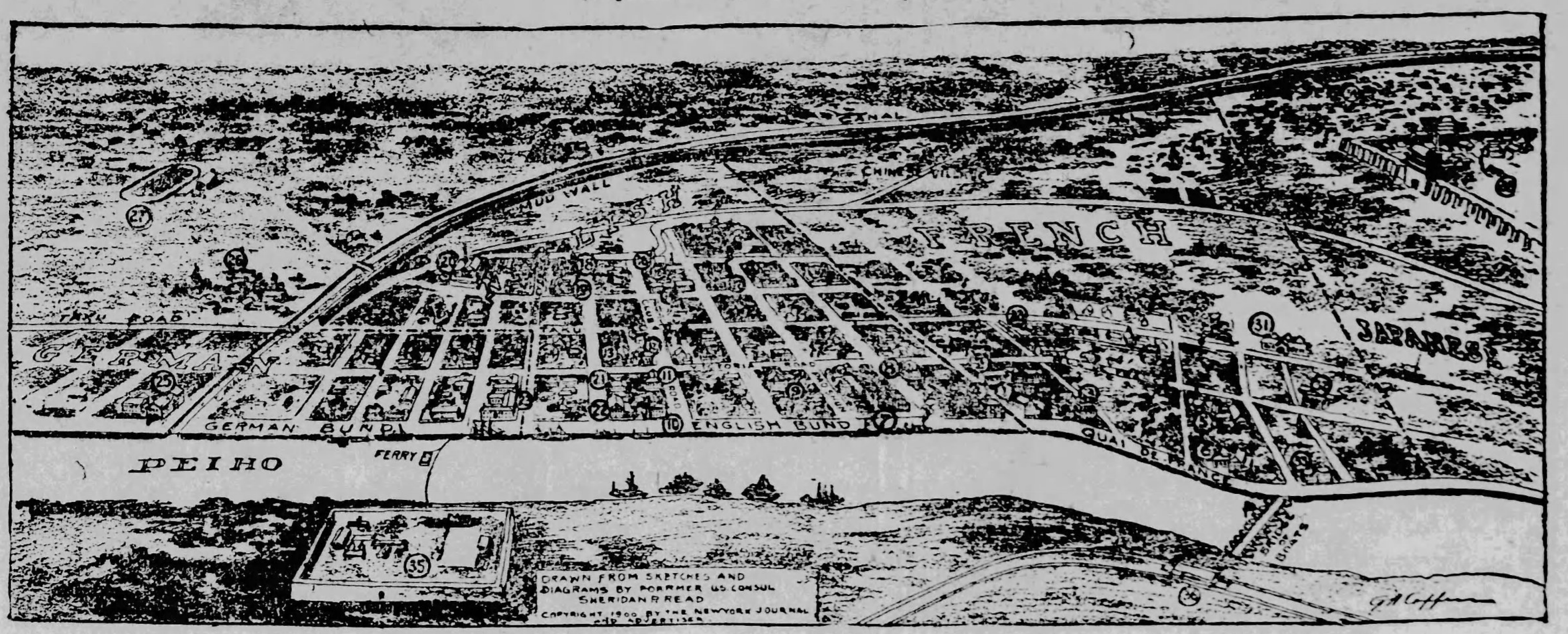
Jacksonville, Fla., June 23.—Wm. S. Jennings was last night nominated for governor by the Democratic convention in the 44th ballot.

The nominee is a first cousin of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Francis B. Carter, justice of the supreme court; John L. Crawford, secretary of state; W. H. Reynolds, comptroller; W. B. Lamar, attorney general.

THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AT TIEN TSIN.

(Reproduced from the New York Journal.)



1—Custom House.
2—Imperial Post Office.
3—French Consulate.
4—Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.
5—French Church and Hospital.
6—Russian Consulate.
7—British Consulate.
8—Russo-Chinese Bank.
9—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
10—Deutsch Asiatische Bank.
11—German Club.
12—TienTsin Club.
13—Gordon (Town) Hall.
14—Standard Oil Godowns.
15—Waterworks.
16—Union Church.
17—Gas Works.
18—U. S. Consulate.
19—English Church.
20—Victoria Hospital.
21—Astor House.
22—Taku Tug and Lighter Co.
23—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.
24—Japanese Consulate.
25—University.
26—Chinese Village.
27—Race Course.
28—American Methodist Mission.
29—American Board Mission.
30—West Compound.
31—American Methodist Mission.
32—Imperial Telegraph Office.
33—Imperial Railway Office.
34—West Arsenal.
35—Military College and Arsenal.
36—Railway Station.
37—European Cemetery.
38—Walled Chinese City.
39—Recreation Ground.

TIEN TSIN HAS BEEN RELIEVED

Admiral Seymour and Relief Force Surrounded.

CHINA DEFIES THE WORLD

Looks as Though the Government Has Joined With the Boxers.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Taku, June 25.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Relief force reached Tien Tsin 23rd, loss very small. Pekin relief force which left Tien Tsin June 10, reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded; force left Tien Tsin 24th, to render assistance.

(Signed.) "KEMPFF."

Tien Tsin Is Relieved.

Che Foo, Tuesday, June 26.—Rear Admiral Kempff reports, by a Japanese torpedo boat, that the combined forces entered Tien Tsin on Saturday, June 23, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsin on June 10, and which is believed to be surrounded near Pekin.

According to Japanese reports Seymour has been captured, and the ministers have left Pekin, guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts is unknown.

Che Foo, June 26.—The officers of the British first class cruiser Terrible assert that discord exists between the Russians and Anglo-Americans and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert and take possession of Pekin independently. They assert that Vice Admiral Seymour's command lacked unison, the foreigners sulking because they were under British leadership. They bitterly denounce the Russians' general conduct as uncivilized and barbarous.

Loud Call for Troops.

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Che Foo, Tuesday, June 26.—The foreigners everywhere are urging the immediate concentration of an army of 100,000 men, or at least 50,000 men for an advance on Pekin.

Many persons familiar with the Chinese character think the foreign ministers and Vice Admiral Seymour are held as hostages for good terms of settlement. They also believe the whole Chinese army is joining in the movement, under the leadership of Tung-Fu-Hsiang, who crushed the Mohammedan rebellion. Re the purpose of organizing an anti-foreign uprising quietly.

It is estimated that 60,000 soldiers, well armed, but poorly disciplined, are about Pekin and Tien-Tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers.

Want Troops Kept Out.

Washington, June 26.—The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister here, to-day renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Pekin. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang.

The answer of the United States government was the same as that to the informal request of Minister Wu yesterday, and amounted to a declination.

Chaffee Will Command.

Washington, June 26.—The President has assigned General Ada R. Chaffee to the command of the military forces operating in China. General Chaffee was at the war department to-day receiving instructions, and will leave for San Francisco in time to sail on the first of July with the Sixth cavalry. This detachment sails on the Grant, which has been ordered to touch at Nagasaki for further orders. It is probable that the ship will then sail direct for Che Foo with General Chaffee and the Sixth cavalry. General MacArthur was cabled to-day an order directing the commanding officer of the Ninth infantry and such other forces as may be operating in China by the time of the Grant's arrival to report to General Chaffee on his arrival. Unless present plans change headquarters will be established at Che Foo. General MacArthur was also directed to send Captain Russell, of the signal corps, with a detachment, to Che Foo. Captain Russell, during the Spanish war, worked in conjunction with the naval officers, and he has been selected to have charge of the signal operations because of his familiarity with that work both in the army and navy.

After a day of uncertainty and suspense, official information came with a rush early to-day concerning the forces operating at Tien Tsin, and those seeking to break through to Pekin. Admiral Kempff's dispatch, and that from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, both confirmed the reports that the combined forces which have been operating near Tien Tsin entered the city on the 23rd. The admiral added the welcome intelligence "loss very small." This is the relief column including Major Littleton Waller and 130 United States marines, which suffered a repulse on their first movement. Beyond the brief statement of four killed and seven wounded, nothing has come as to the casualties of this first attack, but the result of the second movement which has been awaited with deepest concern, is now cleared up by the admiral's report that the force has got through with very small loss. It remains yet to be reported how the relief column found affairs at Tien Tsin, where, according to the unofficial reports of last week, anarchy prevailed and the foreign quarters were destroyed.

But the admiral's report turned attention in a new direction by the statement that the Pekin relief force is reported "Ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded." This is the first word of any kind that has located the party of 2,500 under Vice Admiral Seymour, and including Capt. McCalla, with 100 United States marines.. The last heard of them was on June 12—just two weeks ago—when they were stalled at Lang Fang, about two-thirds of the way from Tien Tsin to Pekin, short of supplies and water, the railroad torn up, and with a menacing army of Chinese about them. In Admiral Kempff's information it discloses that Admiral Seymour's force has not been able to get through to Pekin, but has retraced a good part of the distance previously covered, and is now back within ten miles of Tien Tsin. The whole distance from Tien Tsin to Pekin is about 80 miles, and the Seymour expedition when at Lang Fang had covered about 55 miles of this distance. It is to succor the Seymour party that the latest expedition left Tien Tsin on the 24th inst., according to the closing words of Admiral Kempff's report. There have been so many expeditions that the officials themselves are somewhat confused as to the several movements, and it is well to locate the different expeditions as they stand by the latest dispatches.

The first body of foreign troops, about 450 in number, and including 56 American marines, which went to Pekin to guard the legations, is thought to have got through. The second force of 2,500 under Seymour, after making two-thirds of the distance, is now back ten miles from Tien Tsin, according to Admiral Kempff. The first force which went against Tien Tsin, including Major Waller's marines and 400 Russians, was repulsed with loss. This was reinforced to 2,000 men, and the reinforced body entered Tien Tsin on the 23rd. On the 24th a relief column started to the assistance of the force ten miles from Tien Tsin. These several bodies are widely separated, and show the extent of the present field of action.

Before Secretary Hay left for the cabinet meeting, he had a call from the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, who renewed in formal manner the earnest request that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang could reach Pekin. This time the request was made in a written document bearing the signature of the six great viceroys of China, from Canton to Shan Tung, including Li Hung Chang himself. The answer of the United States government stands as final, however, and the viceroys are informed that there can be no abatement of effort to secure the safety of our officials and citizens. Minister Wu looked gloomy on leaving the department. He had no news from Pekin or Tien Tsin.

The plans of the war department were somewhat cleared up to-day by the announcement that Brigadier General Chaffee, one of the regular army officers who praticipated in the Cuban campaign, will have command of such troops as go to China. He leaves with the Sixth cavalry from San Francisco on July 1. There will be a stay at Nagasaki, and then, if circumstances require, the military forces will concentrate at Che Foo, which is expected to be the base of military operations.

The news that the Ninth infantry will sail from Manila to-morrow for Taku, was received with pleasure at the war department. Gen. Corbin said that the regiment will compare favorably with any similar organization sent by any of the other foreign governments. The Ninth has been recruited to its possible limits of 1,407 men and is provided with an ample supply of machine guns, tents and complete field equipment. It goes to China prepared for active field service, and is thoroughly equipped in the matter of transportation and subsistence supplies for a long campaign. The regiment is commanded by Col. Liscum, one of the bravest and most discreet officers in the army. The trip from Manila to Taku will be made on the transports Logan and Port Albert, the latter carrying transportation outfit and machine guns. The vessels will proceed at their highest rate of speed and are expected to reach the Chinese port by next Monday or Tuesday.

The navy department was informed this afternoon that the gunboat Princeton had sailed from Cavite for Canton.

Ninth Infantry Sails.

Washington, June 26.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

"Manila, June 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Ninth infantry sails 27th; thoroughly equipped and well supplied with everything. MACARTHUR."

AMERICANS KILLED.

Washington, June 25.—The navy department yesterday afternoon issued the following bulletin:

A telegram from Admiral Kempff, dated Chee Foo, June 24, says:

"In an ambuscade near Tien-Tsin on the 21st, four of Waller's command were killed and seven wounded. The names will be furnished as soon as received. A force of 2,000 is going to relieve Tien Tsin to-day. KEMPFF."

The secretary of the navy has ordered Admiral Remey to go with the Brooklyn to Taku, and to tender to Gen. MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil, came early yesterday morning, and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. With Admiral Crowninshield, the secretary carried the dispatch to the White House, where, on the President's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination thereupon was reached to order Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manila to Taku on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The secretary and Admiral Crowninshield returned to the navy department, where the necessary orders were dispatched to Admiral Remey. The effect of this transfer is to make Taku the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron.

Safe at Last Accounts.

Paris, June 25.—11:25 a. m.—The French consul general at Shanghai, telegraphing yesterday, reported that the Chinese minister of railroads and telegraphs has informed him that all foreign ministers and foreigners at Pekin were safe last Tuesday, June 19, and were preparing to leave with the authority of the Chinese government.

Burned American Consulate.

Paris, June 23.—Noon.—The French consul general in China telegraphs, under date of Friday, June 22, as follows:

"The Chinese have bombarded the Tien Tsin concessions and have destroyed the American consulate."

Von Ketteler Safe.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese minister here, Lu-Hai-Houan, to-day informed the foreign office that the German minister at Pekin, Baron Von Ketteler, who, it was reported, had been killed by the Boxers, was safe and well.

Fears for Father Clark.

Boston, June 22.—Some anxiety has been expressed by friends for the safety of Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who, with Mrs. Clark and their son Harold, was in Tien Tsin and Pekin during the massacres by the Boxers. A message just received here from Dr. Clark stated that the family had arrived safely at Fusan, Corea, where they were to take the steamer for Vladivostock.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., Saturday night, and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire, and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock last night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of track nearly one hundred feet in length. Into this the swiftly moving train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning. The train, consisting of a baggage car, second-class coach, first-class coach and a Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire a few minutes after the fall, and all the coaches were burned except the Pullman car.

Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished in the disaster.

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—Additional reports received here to-day from the scene of the wreck on the Macon branch of the Southern railway at Macdonough show that the list of the dead probably will number forty-one. The number of the gang of section hands on the wrecked train, all of whom were killed, is not known. Several of the bodies have been removed from the wreckage but they have not been identified. Six dead passengers were brought here to-day.

VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Havana, June 23.—The unusually heavy rains that have been falling throughout Cuba have caused yellow fever in places where it had been unknown for several years. Fortunately, except at Santa Clara and Quemados, the United States troops have escaped. At Quemados two new cases are reported among the members of Gen. Lee's staff—Major Kean, chief surgeon, and Captain Hepburn, signal officer. Capt. Hepburn's case is serious, but Major Kean's is light. Mrs. Edmunds, wife of the late Major Frank H. Edmunds, is convalescent. She has not yet been told of her husband's death.

Havana has developed only three cases thus far, in spite of the gloomy predictions of what would occur as soon as the rainy season, from which the city did not suffer last year, was really at hand.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Havana, June 21.—The constitutional convention to be held in October will consist of representatives elected by each municipality on the basis of one to every thousand of the population. To these will be added the chief justice, all the civil governors, two insular secretaries and the rector of the University of Havana. The convention will form a constitution giving Cuba a much more comprehensive form of government, gradually preparing the country for absolute independence as guaranteed by the joint resolution of congress. A few days ago the Post published what was meant to be an amusing item declaring that the breaths of the Cuban ladies smelled of garlic. This caused considerable comment in Cuban circles, and yesterday a petition was presented to Gen. Wood requesting that the editor and proprietor of the Post be expelled from the island for having grossly slandered Cuban womanhood.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT TIEN TSIN DESTROYED BY THE BOXERS.

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexions clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion, nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health and a clear, bright complexion.

AMNESTY OFFERED TO FILIPINOS

On Their Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Washington, June 21.—The war department has made public the following notice of amnesty, which was issued by Gen. MacArthur to-day at Manila:

"Manila, June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and the authority of the United States in and over the Philippine islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officers of the American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank; make provision for their immediate wants; prepare the necessary records, and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available either by railway, steamboat or wagon. Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the military governor or with the board of American commissioners will be permitted to visit Manila, and will as far as possible be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

(Signed)
"ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
"Major General U. S. Vols.
"Military Governor."

FILIPINOS WANT PEACE

Meeting of the Leaders to Consider Ways and Means.

Manila, June 22.—Two hundred Filipinos met yesterday morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace.

The results were submitted last evening to General MacArthur, who accepted the report.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangement. If they are successful, as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting, which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino congress, was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element, the "Americanists" being lacking. Thirty political prisoners were released from jail in order to attend. Senor Paterno presided, and Senor Buencamino, the originator of the movement, Senor Flores, General Pilar, General Macabulos and other prominent revolutionists were present. It was pointed out that the questions to be considered were military and civil, the military being concerned with a cessation of hostilities and the civil with the determination of the political status of the Filipinos. The immediate object of the meeting was to effect peace and subsequently the leaders could consult with the civil commission as to political matters.

It was evident that Senor Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace based on the following clauses, which were unanimously accepted as compatible with an honest peace:

First—Amnesty.

Second—The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.

Third—Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.

Fourth—The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.

Fifth—A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.

Sixth—Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.

Seventh—Expulsion of the friars.

The statement of the seventh condition was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting "Expel, expel!"

Manila, June 25.—General MacArthur has given a formal answer to the Filipino leaders who last Thursday submitted to him peace proposals that had been approved earlier in the day by a meeting of representative insurgents. In his reply he assured them that all personal rights under the United States constitution, excepting trial by jury and the right to bear arms, would be granted them. The promoters of the peace movement are now engaged in reconstructing the draft of the seven clauses submitted to General MacArthur in such a way as to be acceptable to both sides.

The seventh clause providing for the expulsion of the Friars, General MacArthur rejected on the ground that the settlement of this question rests with the commission headed by Judge Taft.

HIGHLANDERS SURRENDERED

Fifty Wagons Were Also Captured by the Boers.

London, June 26.—3:05 p. m.—As Lord Roberts, apparently, is carrying out important combined operations, the slackness of news from South Africa will probably continue until they are completed. The fact that the foreign military attaches are homeward bound indicates that, in their opinion, the war is over. But, the reported refusal of Lord Roberts to spare the troops for service in China, seems, if true, to show the field marshal considers much work remains to be done. Large quantities of bar gold have been seized by the British.

The Boers sharply attacked General Rundle on June 23, but were repulsed.

The official report of the capture of a conovy of 50 wagons escorted by Highlanders between Rhenoster and Heilbron, June 4, was only received to-day. Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent messengers to the nearest posts asking for assistance, but reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy and 150 Highlanders, in reply to a flag of truce from General Christian De Wet, surrendered during the morning of June 4.

FIGHT AT WYNBERG.

London, June 25.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria Presidency, June 25.—Clements successfully engaged a body of Boers yesterday near Wynberg, where he had gone to pick up supplies and some heavy guns preparatory to acting in combination with columns from Lindley, Heilbron and Heidelberg. He drove the enemy north of Sand Spruit with loss. No casualties are reported.

"Ian Hamilton reports that Heidelberg is the most English town he has yet seen. The inhabitants gave him a great reception. The streets were crowded and decorated with bunting.

"Captain Valentine hoisted the union jack in the market square amidst the cheers of the populace and of the British, Australian and other colonial troops. 'God Save the Queen' was sung, the crowds heartily joining in. The poor royalists have had a rough time lately.

"Hutton's mounted infantry skirmished with the Boers yesterday a few miles southeast of Pretoria. Captain Anley is reported to have managed the little business very well. Lieutenant Crispin and one of the Northumberland Fusiliers were wounded."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

New York, June 22.—A despatch to the Herld from Kingston, Jamaica, says: Authentic news from Colon, Colombia, has been received by the French steamship Labrador. According to the latest despatches there is great excitement in Baranquilla and Cartagena, two Colombian seaports, because of the appearance at Bocas de Cenozas, an inlet near Baranquilla, of a torpedo boat, a steamship and several sailing vessels. The craft are fully armed and carry two thousand revolutionists, who are under command of General Duran. The revolutionists intend to attack Baranquilla by land and water.

There are only about two thousand troops in Baranquilla. General Uribe has reported at Ocana with five thousand soldiers. He will proceed along the Magdalena river if General Duran should capture Baranquilla. This would mean a decisive conflict.

There is neither cable nor steamship communication with Baranquilla. The result of the fighting, therefore, will not be known for several days.

ASHANTI REBELLION.

London, June 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Prashu, dated Saturday, says:

"The brain and inspiration of the Ashanti rebellion is the aged queen of Ofesu. Although old, she is full of physical energy. She carries a gun herself and personally leads 1,000 picked hunters.

"Her principal confederate is the old, blind, crafty king of the Adansis.

"Cobina Foli, heir to the Adansi stool, is a prisoner of the British. He professes loyalty. The revolt, he says, has been simmering for a year. All the tribes, except the Bekways, according to his account, object to paying British taxes. He says the golden stool is made of wood, covered with thin gold plates."

THE W. C. T. U.

Edinburgh, June 25.—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union congress reassembled to-day under the presidency of Mrs. Bailey.

The American delegates are greatly concerned at the serious illness of Mrs. James Norton (principal of the Lake View college, of Chicago,) at Southampton. Lady Henry Somerset and the convention sent telegrams of inquiry and sympathy to-day.

Edinburg, June 25.—Many of the pulpits of the city churches were filled yesterday by American delegates to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., was the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting of the congress, and he delivered a formal address at the mass meeting in the evening when Mrs. Barnes presided.

MURAVIEFF DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, died suddenly this morning.

Count Muravieff had just finished his morning cup of coffee, and had ordered his lunch when he fell in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

It Passed.

London, June 25.—The Australian commonwealth bill passed its third reading in the house of commons to-day amidst cheers.

Trouble in Bulgaria.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 23.—It transpires that ninety persons were killed and 372 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and peasants in the Varna district.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varna, Shumla, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Rustchuk and Ristovatz. The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers and has issued stringent orders.

HAWAII IS AMERICAN.

Chicago, June 20.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, dated June 12, via San Francisco, June 19, says:

To-morrow night at midnight the government of the republic of Hawaii passes away forever and the laws and customs of the United States take its place. The transition will be most marked in the postoffice, the custom house and in what is entirely new to Hawaii—the work of the internal revenue. Agents of all three of these divisions are here now getting everything in readiness for the change.

London, June 23.—It is announced that the British war office has bought forty batteries of Krupp field artillery.

UNCLE SAM'S FOREIGN TRADE

Usual Favorable Balance Noted for the Month of May.

Washington, June 26.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of May have just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics. They show the imports and exports by great classes, as follows:

IMPORTS.

	Month Ending May 31: 1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$24,116,276	$19,267,484
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	22,056,703	25,405,915
Articles manufactured for use in mechanic arts	6,518,736	7,454,323
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	8,700,273	10,143,217
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	8,768,385	9,372,796
Total imports of merchandise	$70,160,373	$71,643,735
EXPORTS.		
Products of agriculture	$52,975,612	$61,353,322
Products of manufacture	30,816,314	40,460,367
Products of mining	2,644,493	3,567,185
Products of the forest	4,219,844	5,154,613
Products of the fisheries	267,361	297,373
Miscellaneous	347,231	474,335
Total exports of merchandise (domestic)	$91,250,855	$111,307,195
Foreign goods re-exported	2,590,392	2,207,656
Total exports of merchandise	$93,841,247	$113,514,851
Gold imports	3,070,265	3,683,634
Gold exports	2,049,255	12,209,596

CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, June 22.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the President sent the following congratulatory telegram to Governor Roosevelt:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., June 21.
"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Philadelphia:
"Your nomination is a high and deserved honor. I extend my hearty congratulations.
"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Although no time has been fixed for the notification committee to wait upon the President, and formally notify him of his nomination, it is known that the President has indicated that it would be entirely satisfactory to him if the committee would visit him at Canton on July 12th. He and Mrs. McKinley expect to leave here for Canton not later than July 1, and it is not improbable that they may leave in time to reach Canton on June 30th. According to present plans they will remain there through the month of July. It is understood to be the President's purpose not to make any speeches during his absence from Washington.

McKinley Congratulated.

Washington, June 22.—A large number of messages have been received by the President congratulating him on his renomination. Most of these came from political and personal friends in the United States, although there were several from Europe and one from South America. Governor Roosevelt replied to President McKinley's telegram congratulating him on his nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

The following is the text of Governor Roosevelt's message to President McKinley:

"New York, June 21.
"Hon. William McKinley, Washington, D. C.:
"I appreciate deeply your congratulations, and am proud to be associated with you on the ticket.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MUST BE DEPORTED.

Washington, June 21.—Assistant Secretary Taylor to-day rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, from the decision of the immigration officials at New York, who held them for deportation, on the ground of having been convicted of a felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke in Phoenix park, Dublin, in 1882, they cannot be permitted to land in this country under our immigration laws. In concluding his opinion on which the decision was based, the solicitor of the treasury says:

"I do not think the heinous crime in which Fitzharris and Mullet participated, and for which they were found guilty, can be justly dignified as a political offense, and therefore discriminated from the ordinary crime of assassination and murder; and I must advise you that, after a careful consideration of this case, it is my opinion:

"First—That the crime for which Fitzharris and Mullet were convicted and sentenced was murder in the ordinary sense, and cannot be classed as a political offense.

"Second—That Fitzharris, having only a conditional pardon, could not have been admitted, even under the acts of 1875 or 1882.

"Third—That Mullet, even if his pardon is full and unconditional, is excluded by the act of 1891, and

"Fouth—That the action of the board of inspectors, denying landing to these immigrants, on the ground that they had been convicted of a felony, should be sustained."

The men will be deported on a vessel sailing next Saturday.

NEELY GOES TO CUBA.

Washington, June 23.—It is understood here that the United States attorney at New York will take action within the next day or two looking to the prompt removal of Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, to Havanna for trial. Judge Larcombe, before whom the case will be brought, expects to leave New York on July 2, and it is his wish that the matter be disposed of before his departure. Some days ago the government sent to Havana for copies of papers wanted in the case; also for a certified copy of Article 401 of the old Spanish-Cuban laws against the crime of embezzlement. These papers have been received and forwarded to United States Attorney Burnett, who will prosecute the case. There are two indictments against Neely, one for violation of article 401 of the Spanish-Cuban laws and the other is under sections 33 to 57 of the Cuban postal code. The former case is said to be the stronger and it is probable that he will be tried first under the indictment for violating article 401. Officials here expect that Neely's counsel will take the case to the United States supreme court.

New York, June 25.—The examination of C. F. W. Neely before United States Commissioner Shields has been again postponed to next Friday at 10:30 a. m. The postponement was by arrangement and mutual consent of counsel.

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin said to-day that the government would act very soon in the Neely case. According to Mr. Baldwin, when the government does act, it will be in the shape of an application made by the district attorney to Judge Lacombe, of the United States court, asking for Neely's removal to Havana under the special extradition act passed by congress in the last days of the session. It is understood that Neely's counsel will make no move in the matter until after the government takes some definite steps for the prisoner's removal.

INCREASE OF HALF A MILLION

The Internal Revenue Receipts for the Month of May.

Washington, June 26.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows the total receipts during May, 1900, were $24,024,774, an increase as compared with May, 1899, of $525,962.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,060,099, increase $861,854; tobacco, $5,010,127, decrease, $215,137; fermented liquors, $7,204,417, increase $440,332; oleomargarine, $148,173, increase, $20,614. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $16,762, decrease, $3,363; miscellaneous, $3,585,163, decrease, $582,328.

During the last eleven months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were $267,211,955, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $19,914,812. The receipts from legacies during the last eleven months amounted to $2,354,270. The features of the statement of the receipts during the last eleven months are the increases in the revenues as follows:

Whisky, $9,795,947; cigars, weighing over three pounds to the thousand, $2,760,054; manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, $4,566,557; fermented liquors, $4,966,883.

RATHBONE REMOVED.

Washington, June 26.—The postmaster general has issued an order removing from office Estes G. Rathbone, who had been suspended by a former order from the position of director of general posts of Cuba, and detailing Martin C. Fosnes, an inspector in the postal service, to perform the duties of director general of posts until further orders. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has been relieved from further work in Cuba and has sailed for home.

The action in removing Rathbone, Postmaster General Emory Smith said, was not taken because of any fresh developments in the Cuban postal frauds affecting the deposed director. When Mr. Bristow, who has been conducting the investigation, left the island, he designated Mr. Fosnes as acting director, and to simplify the matter and avoid a makeshift arrangement Mr. Smith decided to appoint Mr. Fosnes as director, his tenure to be "until otherwise ordered." Mr. Smith was not prepared at this time to say how long the new appointment would last.

Mr. Smith was not prepared to say whether or not former Director Rathbone would be arrested for any connection he may have had with the existing condition of affairs in the Cuban postal department. The determination of that question he said would be left entirely with General Wood, the military governor of the island, who would be guided by the developments shown by the investigation concluded by Mr. Bristow. Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Smith said, would not leave the island, as he would be wanted as a witness in the cases of other officials against whom charges have been preferred.

OUR CHINA TRADE.

Washington, June 22.—Consul Fowler, at Chee Foo, in a supplement to a former report to the state department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, upon the United States trade with China, shows that in four years, from 1896 to 1899, inclusive, we have doubled our sales with China. In 1897 the value of these sales exceeded those of all continental Europe by $320,281; in 1898, this excess had increased to $4,171,934, and last year, to $6,191,936. China imported American goods last year to the value of $16,288,745, and British goods to the value of $28,936,083, five-sixths of the total importation coming from British and American territory, and more than half that from Great Britain alone.

In the mater of exports, statistics show that the United States bought more of China in 1899 than any other country in the world. The exports last year were valued at $13,835,438, our increase of trade during the year being ten times greater than Great Britain's for the same period. Consul Fowler strongly urges a more direct method of shipping our goods to China.

Says the consul:

"I have seen but one merchant steamer under our flag (and she had no right to it) since I came to China in February, 1890—ten years ago—and it was seven years before I saw a sailor direct from the United States.

"About one-fortieth of the foreign carrying trade of China last year was done under the United States flag, while more than half was under the British ensign. Germany did ten times as well as the United States."

Consul Fowler concludes as follows:

"I can see from my desk six modern Chinese men-of-war, all built in Germany or England. A large German corporation keeps a representative always in Pekin."

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Washington, June 23.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur:

"Manila, June 23.—Adjutant general, Washington.—Detachment of four officers, 100 men, Fortieth volunteer infantry, Capt. Millar, commanding, left Tagayan, June 13, on reconnoissance up the Tagayan river, morning, were ambushed by insurgents in a strong position. Fifty men sent to reinforce from Tagayan. Could not take position and troops withdrew to coast post. Our loss in killed: Co. H—Robert R. Coles, John H. Haywood, Fred Holloway, John T. Pelham, Frank Salisbury. Co. M—Corporal Jesse G. Moody, Michael McQuirk.

"Wounded: Co. I—Captain Walter B. Elliott, slightly; Co. H—Captain Thos. Millar, in thigh, slight; Jeff Effig, moderate; James W. Jeffries, slight; Roxie Wheaton, moderate; George Hollariff, slight; Murley Phillips, severe; John W. Smith, severe. Co. M—Edwin E. Williams, severe. Co. K—George W. Wells, severe; Lex M. Kamters, moderate.

"Missing: Co. H—Sergeant William Northcross.

"Full detailed report not receievd.
(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Washington, June 25.—As soon as Secretary Root returns to this city early next week final arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of as many troops as can be spared from further service in Cuba. According to reports recently received from Governor General Wood, the elections passed off quietly and without serious disorder at any point and affairs generally have become tranquil, with no indication of future trouble. In consequence of this encouraging state of affairs the officials of the war department are considering the question of a large reduction of the military force in Cuba. It has been estimated that about one-half of the troops can safely be brought home within the next few months. Nothing will be settled as to which regiments shall come until after Secretary Root returns to the city. There is an impression, however, that the Fifth infantry, stationed principally in the department of Santiago, will be the first Cuban regiment to return to the United States, and that the Eighth infantry stationed in the same department, will follow soon after. The return of these troops to the United States will enable the war department to carry out its plan of sending regular troops from this country to the Philippines to take the places of the volunteer army which must be brought home and discharged by June 30, 1901. Unless developments in China necessitate a change of program the homeward movement of the volunteer troops from the Philippines will begin in the early fall and about 8,000 or 10,000 regular troops will be sent out gradually from this country to take their places.

New Orleans, June 25.—William H. Robison, who recently was discharged from the state insane asylum yesterday murdered William Stessel in his own home. A crowd pursued him, threatening lynching, when he killed one of them, a young man named Whittaker, and shot a policeman. After running a mile he found refuge in the parish prison where Sheriff Klock and his men kept the crowd at bay with Winchesters until Robinson was locked up.

DON'T ASK INTERVENTION

Boer Envoys Issue an Address to the People of America.

New York, June 26.—The Boer envoys who have been in this country for the past two months to-day issued an address to the people of the United States. After expressing regret at their inability to accept many of the invitations extended to them they expressed their thanks to the American public for "the deep sympathy they have shown for the cause of the two struggling republics." Continuing, the address says: "We now feel convinced that the boastful allegation of the colonial secretary and other British statesmen that the citizens of this country sympathized with the British empire in its attempt to crush the liberty and independence of our two small states is absolutely devoid of truth."

The address then goes at great length into the history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers, which it characterizes as "one of violated faith and broken pledges cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable principles."

Coming down to the discovery of gold in Johannesburg in 1886, the address says:

"All the forces of land-greed and gold-hunger, stimulated by the desire to avenge what is known as the battle of Majuba Hill, were let loose." Then follows a history of the political agitation which culminated in the Jameson raid. "Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes," continues the address, "are the terrible diabolical trinity which has brooded over and shaped the destiny of South Africa during the calamitous period. These gentlemen combined forces so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentation what Dr. Jameson and the raiders failed to obtain by open violence."

The address declares that the capitalists control the press of South Africa and and that the editors of these subsidized journals were appointed special correspondents of the principal London dailies. The broad charge is made that Mr. Chamberlain's revival of the sovereignty claim in 1897, his public utterances, Sir Alfred Milner's speeches and inflammatory dispatches and the efforts of the South African League, under the presidency of Cecil Rhodes were all directed towards the ultimate destruction of the two Dutch republics.

The address then takes up the various international questions which contributed towards the outbreak of war and discusses them in great detail, making wholesale denials of the English representation. The address declares that at the Bloemfontein conference both President Steyn and President Kruger endeavored to avert the catastrophes by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question but their efforts were fruitless. It is asserted that the war was forced upon the Boers and the claim is advanced that they took up arms only in self-defense. The address contends that the policy of Great Britain was shaped so as to compel the Boers to send on the ninth of October what is commonly known as their ultimatum to Great Britain.

Taking up the campaign to date the address says: "The Boers may be in the end defeated by overwhelming numbers and may ultimately be forced to surrender, owing to difficulty of securing ammunition and provisions, but the conduct of the present war as well as the history of the past 100 years justifies us in saying that they will never be conquered."

The address concludes by saying that the envoys do not ask direct or forcible intervention of the United States, but a continuance of public sympathy and support. The address is signed by Abraham Fischer, C. H. Wessels and A. D. Wolmarans.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

St. Louis, June 23.—Sheriff Pohlman to-day began arranging to reduce his posse to 500, in pursuance of the orders issued yesterday by the board of police commissioners. The men not needed are being given furloughs until July 4, when the whole force will be on duty again. The posse now numbers 1,226 men and 75 officers.

The examination of witnesses by Coroner Lloyd in the inquiry as to the responsibility for the death of Thomas Rine and Burkhardt, strikers, killed in front of the posse barracks, on June 10, was resumed to-day.

St. Louis, June 25.—Cars were operated without interference to-day on all lines of the Transit company. Less than the usual number of cars are running, especially north and south. A majority of the passengers usually carried by these north and south lines, are still patronizing the wagons and buses of the strikers through sympathy for the men or fear of the consequences of being caught riding on the Transit company's cars. As the demonstrations against those who use cars in these sections of the city become less frequent however, the number who patronize them increases. Both the Transit company and the union men seemed satisfied with the situation. The strikers say there are now no negotiations on for a settlement. They declare funds are coming in more rapidly and that the boycott is working satisfactorily.

On the other hand officials of the company claim that as the danger from violence decreases the cars have more passengers, and that as soon as all fear is removed the normal traffic will resume.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

New York, June 25.—The following table shows the opinions of thirty-five Democratic national and state committeemen who have replied to the World's question, "Who would make the strongest running mate for Bryan in the doubtful states?"

David B. Hill, 9; New Yorker (to be chosen), 5; Rear Admiral Schley, 5; B. F. Shiveley, 3; Charles A. Towne, 3; Carter H. Harrison, 2; General Fitzhugh Lee, 1; Admiral George Dewey, 1; George F. Williams, 1; no choice yet, 5.

Railway Collision.

Greenbay, Wis., June 25.—A northbound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern road, loaded with excursionists, bound for the saengerfest in this city, collided at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning with a freight train at Depere, five miles south of here. Eight persons were killed, one is missing, and fifty-three were injured.

The accident happened just as the passenger train was pulling into the station. A double-header freight was backing into a side track to let the passenger by but had not cleared the main track.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE CANAL

Nicaragua Ditch Can Be Made Tidewater Canal Like the Suez.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 25.—At last a tidewater level route for a canal across the isthmus has been discovered, and the Nicaragua canal is now a most practicable engineering possibility.

This discovery was made by the United States isthmus commission, which has about completed its work of surveying and will soon return to the country to present its report to congress.

The first inkling of the work of the commission comes in a letter from Dr. George F. Wyckes, formerly resident physician at Bellevue hospital, New York, now government surgeon with the canal commission, to a friend in this city. Dr. Wyckes writes from Lasardi, Caledonia bay, and, in part, says:

"We have just returned from a six weeks' canal prospecting expedition. We were water-soaked, day and night, from continually wading rivers, while almost baked by the scorching sun. But the great discoveries made are well worth the great risks run.

"Here at Lasardi, we have found what we have vainly sought for weeks and weeks—a practical route for a tide-water level canal.

"We have found low enough gaps in the dividing ridge from time to time, with a steep approach on the Atlantic slope, making a cut a practical possibility, but disappointment always waited us on the other side. Every time that the discovery of a low gap sent our hopes soaring, a little work would lead us on to the long high plateau of the Pacific slope, so wide that no country could afford to pay for the stupendous engineering feat of cutting a canal through it, and our golden bubble would burst.

"But at last we have found a gap 800 feet high, a little too high, perhaps, but not beyond the scope of modern engineering, and when I tell this, every fact against the route has been enumerated.

"From the summit of this gap in the 'divide' both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes go down precipitately, especially the latter, which has heretofore been our stumbling block. The advantages are as follows:

"Here a tide-water canal, the dream of all canalists, can be built with a perfect harbor on each side, at Lasardi the many islands would protect its mouth, and on the other side San Miguel bay is perfect.

"The officers of the Scorpion say that Lasardi harbor alone makes this route worth $50,000,000 more than any other.

"The entire canal commission is jubilant over the Lasardi route. As it is by far the best survey yet discovered or made, there is every possibility of its adoption."

HANNA IS CHAIRMAN.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, June 21.—The national committee met in the rooms back of the convention hall immediately after the adjournment. As soon as the committee was assembled Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years. In accepting the nomination he made a very short speech in which he thanked the old members of the committee for the way in which they had stood by him in the campaign of 1896, and said, in accepting the position for another four years, and especially for the coming campaign, he did so with the distinct understanding that every member of the national committee would stand by him and work loyally for the success of the ticket which had been nominated to-day.

Colonel Dick, of Ohio, was elected temporary secretary. Chairman Hanna was authorized to select from the members of the national committee an executive campaign committee, and the committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. Chairman Hanna left very soon after for Mr. Griscom's, Haverford, saying that he would not be in Philadelphia until to-morrow afternoon. He will leave in a few days for Cleveland. He said he would take his time in making the selections for the executive committee. The headquarters of the national committee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hanna said that his personal headquarters would be wherever he deems it most expedient for the success of the party.

ROBERTS GUILTY.

Salt Lake, June 25.—In the case of B. H. Roberts, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation, the judgment of the court was that he pay a fine in the sum of $150 or in lieu thereof that he be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of 150 days.

A thirty days stay was granted in order that the defendant might file a bill of exceptions.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Governor Heber M. Wells, Thomas Kearns and Charles E. Loose, three of the six delegates from Utah, have announced that they have each forwarded checks for $50,000 to Chairman Hanna as a contribution to the campaign fund. Four years ago, these same three delegates were Bryan leaders.

Wells is a silver Republican, voted for Bryan; Kearns is the owner of a silver mine at Provo, and Loose is vice president of a bank. The contributed $25,000 each to the Bryan campaign.

CORN FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS

New York, June 26.—The committee of 100 on India famine relief has received a cable from Bombay announcing that the steamship Quito had reached there with 200,000 bushels of American corn for the famine victims.

The Quito's cargo represents contributions from thousands of Americans, and will be distributed through the inter-Denominational missionary committee, the India government supplying free transportation for that purpose.

THE YAQUIS.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 25.—H. F. Gill, of Philadelphia, who is here from a prospecting trip in Mexico, says the Yaqui Indians have nearly abandoned the war-path: several hundred of them are still hiding in the mountains and make an occasional descent on isolated ranches. Near Tomacho, on Friday last, a large party raided a ranch and killed two cowboys, and wounded several others and one woman. They were driven off after a hard fight.

GEN. WHEELER

Chicago, June 25.—Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler assumed command of the lakes to-day relieving General James F. Wade, who will return to his former post at St. Paul, to direct the affairs of the department of the Dakotas. Gen. Wheeler expects to remain in Chicago until September 10, his 64th birthday, when he will reach the age limit and retire from active service. There were no ceremonies attendant upon the transfer.

TAYLOR IN BAD HEALTH.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Broken in health and spirit, ex-Governor William S. Taylor, of Kentucky, started for Niagara Falls last night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Taylor and four detectives followed close at their heels. Two of the officers represent the state of Kentucky, and bear warrants for the arrest of Mr. Taylor upon charges growing out of the assassination of Governor Goebel. The other two are employed by Mr. Taylor to guard his person.

His stay in this city was devoid of personal pleasure. He accepted but one invitation, and denied himself to everybody who called upon him at his hotel, where he made his headquarters.

He came here to attend the Republican national committee as a delegate-at-large only after having been assured that no requisition calling for his enforced return to Kentucky would be honored.

The strain is telling upon both Governor and Mrs. Taylor. All the time they were in the city their rooms were closely guarded, and Mrs. Taylor personally answered every rap upon the door. She denied herself to all callers, and was on the verge of collapse several times.

It is understood that Mr. Taylor will not be surrendered to the Kentucky authorities by Governor Roosevelt, and that he will be immune from arrest until he shall return to Indiana, where he is now making his home or until such time as he shall return to Kentucky of his own volition.

REMOVED $71 000,000.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Seventy-one million silver dollars have been transferred from the old mint on Chestnut street to the new building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. The dollars were coined as security for the last issue of silver certificates.

Every precaution was taken for the safety of the money. One thousand dollars were placed in a single canvas bag and the bag was labelled with the number of the counter. The bag was then placed in a small pine box and the box also numbered. Express wagons were utilized in carrying the money from the old mint to the new one, one hundred boxes being placed in a wagon. Two armed guards accompanied each wagon. The silver vaults at the new mint have a capacity of 110,000,000 silver dollars.

SPRING WHEAT IS BLASTED

The Drouth in the Northwest Has Ruined Crop. Price Booming.

Chicago, June 23.—Luxuriant up almost to June 1; blasted, as no other wheat crop in this country ever was, by June 10—that is the story of this year's farming operations in the great Northwest.

In 1898 the two Dakotas and Minnesota harvested 225,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, and in 1899 they gathered in and marketed 200,000,000 bushels. This year this great wheat empire will have 75,000,000 bushels, and not more. The Dakotas will have at harvest about 20,000,000 each, and Minnesota 35,000,000.

The suddenness and overwhelming character of the disaster make it well nigh impossible for any one who has not personally seen the fields to appreciate the calamity. It has made it almost impossible to exaggerate the situation from the fact that an estimate radical one day has by the rapid march of events become unduly conservative the next.

The primary cause of the disaster is of course the absence of seasonable rainfall since May 1, but no mere study of the figures of the rainfall during this period will serve to account for the present situation. In other seasons almost equal lack of spring rainfall has simply served to shorten the crop, but this year all conditions have been abnormal, and it is a combination of abnormal conditions never before experienced, and which might not occur again in a lifetime, that has brought about the present failure.

Last fall there was little or no rain in the Northwest. Threshing was never interfered with, and fall plowing was prosecuted under conditions practically perfect. Following a dry fall, the winter was almost absolutely without snow, stock running at large through the season, and not a railroad in the Northwest under the necessity of using a snow plow for a day. Spring opened early and without moisture, so that seeding was begun and finished from one to three weeks earlier than usual. The soil was in the best of tilth, and the seed bed was prepared and the seed sown in better shape than for many years.

Just at that time of general germination, the last week of April, moderately good rains were received over the whole belt, with moisture enough to wet the soil down in good shape to a depth of from two to four inches, and this rain was followed by abnormally hot, forcing weather at the close of April and early in May. Here the foundation for the crop failure was laid. There was very little moisture down in the ground, and as the seed sprouted its roots, following the inexorable law of nature, ran where they could get the greatest supply, or parallel with the surface and only two or three inches deep.

Coupled with this failure in root development, and in a measure responsible for it, was the very rapid growth of the plant above ground, due to the warm, forcing temperatures experienced at the beginning of the season of crop growth.

This condition of root and plant growth was such that from the beginning there has been at no time any possibility of a good crop result. The fact, however, that the plant made rapid growth during the first three weeks of May, coupled with the fact that it maintained a good color up to June 1 and even later, misled casual observers into the belief that there was an excellent prospect. The rapid early stock growth, as has been explained, was at the expense of necessary root development, and the maintenance of good color was equally simple.

When the frost was gone, as it was before June 1, no moisture was left in the soil within reach of the roots, and from that time forward the life of the plant depended upon a continued supply of surface moisture through frequent rainfall. The absence of such rainfall meant rapid and serious loss of vitality.

Appreciating this combination of conditions, it will be easy to understand both the suddenness with which the damage developed and the difficulty which casual observers, and especially those not on the field and who have argued on the assumption of the existence of normal crop conditions, have experienced in grasping the full extent of the disaster.

In North Dakota and northwest Minnesota the only prospect for any crop at all is in the limited districts which have had occasional showers while the balance of the country was dry. These shower belts are small, and, while of great local importance in themselves, are but as pin scratches on the map. More than half the area sown in North Dakota this year is already beyond the possibility of cutting, and the weather conditions prevailing in the four days since the writer left the state have been the worst yet experienced. Conditions in the Red River valley in Minnesota are equally bad everywhere north of Moorhead, with the additional disadvantage that naturally goes with a soil containing more sand.

In southern and southwestern Minnesota conditions are better, more local showers having been received, but even here the peculiarity of root growth referred to exists, and in order to mature the possible two-thirds now promised regular rainfall from now till harvest will be essential.

The general crop situation in South Dakota is better than exists farther north, reasonably good and general rains having been received during the past ten days. These rains, however, have served to help grass and corn rather than to materially benefit wheat and oats.

In each of the three states it may be safely said there is this year no stooling of wheat. The stools died first, and as a result even in the very best fields only the one grain stalk remains, making the stand thin and irregular. In two weeks of driving over the best districts of the three states the writer found scarcely enough fields to be represented in a percentage in which the drill row was covered, and this it must be remembered was seventy days after the seed was put in the ground.

In the great wheat districts of North Dakota and in the Red River counties of Minnesota no amount of rain would now in any appreciable way revive wheat prospects. Three-fourths of the acreage is beyond the possibility of anything more than an average of two or three bushels per acre. In a considerable part of South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, however, ample and regular rainfall and a perfect season henceforth might insure an average of from six to seven bushels per acre.

In view of the fact that weather conditions continue unfavorable, and that with only perfect conditions hereafter can even the best fields be relied upon to average as much as half a crop, it is manifestly too early to present definite estimates of the crop possibility in the Northwest. It is safe to say, however, that to-day an estimate of 20,000,000 bushels each for North and South Dakota and $5,000,000 for Minnesota is not understating the prospect. A total for the three states of 75,000,000 bushels, against more than 200,000,000 which the movement has shown was raised last year and 225,000,000 in 1898, will give a definite idea of the extent of the calamity.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest is the event of chief importance. How extensive the loss may prove, in view of widely conflicting accounts, can only be judged from the speculative markets in which information gathered at the West has caused a remarkable advance at Chicago, fifteen cents in ten days, and the price here has advanced eleven cents per bushel, though for the September option only nine cents. The belief is that so large a part of the spring wheat has been killed as to reduce a yield expected to be close on the largest on record to considerably less than the world has required during the crop year now ending. Until within the past three years it would have been reasoned that any material advance in price would neutralize the foreign conditions which had caused exports of about 180,000,000 bushels of wheat, flour included, in the closing year, after 222,000,000 bushels in the previous year, and 217,000,000 bushels in the year 1898, besides exports of 213,000,000 bushels of corn in the closing year against 177,000,000 last year and 212,000,000 in the previous year.

But the facts seem to indicate a more extensive and lasting increase of foreign demand than has been considered probable. Other sources of heavy export have been found disappointing. The United States continues to show enormous power of increase, if supported by prices which, until recent years, would hardly have been regarded remarkably high. If the coming crop falls much below expectations the demand for it may prove surprising, even though prices average more than has been expected.

The closing of manufacturing works at this season usually has a double meaning. The labor organizations seek in the summer vacation a settlement of wages for the coming year. Last year the pressure for products was so great that concessions were readily made and others later, so that the rate of wages became the highest ever known since the currency was depreciated. This year extensive demands are being made, without approach to settlement yet in many of the branches of business, so that the summer vacation may be more extensive and in some lines longer than usual. There will be time to work off excessive stocks in some lines and to adjust prices to a new basis for the latter half of the year.

Lower prices are again reported for several grades of cotton goods, and are expected for others, and buying is thereby retarded. Heavy brown goods and drills and denims are dull, and without doubt the uncertainty of the material market has some influence. The price for raw cotton has again advanced a quarter during the past week, but without clear indications of increased demand for the supply of the remaining or insufficiency of that supply.

In woolen goods also the manufacturers find that the demand fails to answer expectations or to support prices asked at the opening, and some large works are now reported running part time or closing. At the three chief markets wool has been extremely dull, with sales of only 2,720,600 pounds. Even where considerable blocks are offered at low figures the condition of the market by no means encourages buying.

Failures for the week have been 179 in the United States, against 178 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 18 last year.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Columbus, June 26.—The clover harvest is well under way in many sections and the crop is generally reported very light. Timothy and meadows have improved, except in a few districts where the rainfall has been least, but the greater part of the correspondents state that the hay crop must be less than the average.

The wheat harvest is well under way in the south. Damage by fly continues in the north and east, and practically all reports continue as unfavorable as in the past.

The weather has been favorable for oats, barley and rye, in most places; it has been too dry in some central districts, where oats are heading very short. Barley is being cut and rye is ripening very fast; the prospect is generally good for these grains.

Corn has made excellent progress in most sections, though the nights have been too cool in the north, and too wet in some northwest counties.

The weather has been favorable for tobacco and it is making good progress. Potatoes and truck crops are doing well except in some central and west central sections where it has been too dry.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., June 26.—Close.—When the market closed to-day, a four cent break was recorded against wheat. There was a tremendous trade, and the selling movement that broke the market was inaugurated early in the day. Millions of bushels of grain were dumped on the Chicago market, and the other markets took their cue from that. On the local board, there was an unusually heavy trade, and wheat was dumped in on every break. There seemed to be no end of the selling orders, and the profit takers who started the selling early in the day, were inclined to take back a chunk of the wheat on the soft spots.

In addition to the profit takers, there was a line of selling by an element which is unable to construe the influence of the heavy crop movement from the southwest. This movement will be heavy and has already begun. As this is about the only section of the country that will have a saleable surplus, it would seem that the country, at this time would rapidly exhaust it.

Then there were heavy rains reported along the line of the Northern Pacific, and this led to another run of selling, breaking the market again near the close. Although the reports coming from the northwest to-day were worse than ever, the reported rains exerted some effect on the market. Minneapolis wired that Senator Washburn, who had just returned from a trip through the northwestern wheat country, declared the three states would not raise 50,000,000 bushels. Another wire stated that an area of 300 miles in the Red River valley would not be cut, and that Dakota would not harvest as much wheat as was put in the ground. Winnipeg wired in the early session that of the 1,800,000 acres under wheat in that country, 1,000,000 would not be cut, and no amount of rains could now help the stunted crop. The rest of the reports were of the same tenor.

An increase of one million bushels in the world's visible did not help matters at this stage and, while this would usually be construed bearishly, at this time it did not exert the influence it usually does. There was some foreign inquiry for wheat, the first in some time, but the bids were not made on a business basis.

Liverpool cables cace lower and discouraging. The closing cable was 3d lower on July and 3 1-3 lower on September. Paris was lower and the other continental markets were unchanged.

Wheat receipts were liberal to-day, the local inspection showing 45 cars 29 of which were of contract grade. July wheat opened three cents down at 87¾c and, after a preliminary dip, reacted to 88c, and then started down the grade to the close, which was 2⅞ lower than yesterday's close. August was 3-13c down on the opening, and closed 4⅛c lower. September opened 3½c lower and, after an enormous trade, closed at a loss of 4⅜c from yesterday.

The opinions of the market are various. Some traders seem to think that the long wheat will soon be absorbed, and the market will again resume its normal condition, while others cannot see that the long wheat is nearly out of the road.

In the cash market, wheat opened 3c lower at 87c, touched 87¾c and then started on the decline closing with a loss of 4c on the day at 86c. Corn followed the wheat and was weak throughout the day; oats followed in the same manner and even rye fell off ½c from yesterday's close.

Clover seed was dull and inactive, but the October grade advanced 5c over yesterday, closing at $5.92½ bid. The prime grades were steady and unchanged.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43½c; Sept., 43½c; No. 2 white, No. 3 white, No. 2 yellow and No. 3 yellow, 44c; No. 4 white and yellow, 42½c.

Oats—Cash, 26c; Sept., 26c; Aug., 25½c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26c.

Rye—Cash, 60½c.

Clover seed—'98 prime, $5.05; '99 prime, $5.30; October, $5.92½.

At Chicago.

Wheat early in to-day's session broke 3¾ cents from yesterday's close at 86c. Trade was active and the feeling rather nervous. Hot weather still prevailed in the northwest while the southwest continued bearish. July opened at 83¼c to 83¾, and sold off to 82½c during the first hour. Longs began their selling at the start and on the break the northwest was a seller. Local bulls brought about a rally to 83c, but the demand was noticeably narrow. Receipts here were 143 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 198 cars against 121 last week and 730 a year ago. Liverpool closed very weak.

July later recovered to 83¾, but the profit taking pressure from scalping longs and others was too heavy and near the end of the session the sagging process set in and July closed at the bottom, 4 cents under yesterday at 82c. Kansas City declared that Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Oklahoma would raise 100,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year. Some rain late in the day was reported from North Dakota and Minnesota.

Corn declined in sympathy with wheat, July opening ¼c to ⅞c down at 41¼c to 40⅝c. The demand was slack. On the decline there was some support, principally from scalpers, and a reaction to 41c followed. Receipts were 1,033 cars.

The oats market which yesterday resisted the downward inclination of the other markets, to-day fell a victim to the new mood and slumped, yesterday's buyers leading in the selling. July opened ⅛@½c down at 25⅛@⅞ and sold off to 25. Receipts were 527 cars.

Provisions were fairly steady, following some concessions to the wheat weakness and lower prices at the yards. July pork opened 12½c down at $12.20 and sold to $12.30, easing later to $12.25; July lard opened 2½c lower at $6.85 and advanced to $6.87½; July ribs began the session 2½@5c up at $7.00, sold to $7.05, and then declined to $6.97½c.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
Cash	.87	87½	86	86	90
July	.87¼	88	86⅜	86⅞	90¼
August	.87½	88⅛	86⅛	86⅝	91
September	.88	89	87	87⅛	91½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
June	.81	..	..	81	..
July	.85¼	85¼	82	82	86
August	.86	86	83⅛	83⅛	87¼
Corn—					
June	.41¼	..	..	41¼	..
July	.41¼	41½	40⅝	41⅛	41¼
August	.41⅝	42½	41⅝	42	42⅛
Oats—					
June	.25¼	25¼	24⅞	25¼	..
July	.25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼
August	.25⅞	..	..	25⅞	26

NEW YORK.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
September	.89¼	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	91⅜
July	.89¼	89¼	87⅞	88	91⅜
Corn—					
September	.47	47½	46⅞	47⅛	47⅛
July	.46	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
September	.85½	85½	83¼	83¼	86⅜
July	.84¼	84¼	82	82	85¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
September	.87¼	85½	84⅜	84⅜	89
July	.84⅜	85	83⅜	83⅜	88¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
September	.87	87	84¼	84⅜	88⅜
July	.83⅜	84⅜	83⅜	83⅜	87⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 26 Close.
September	$12.45	$12.52	$12.40	$12.47	$12.52
July	12.20	12.30	12.17	12.27	12.32
Lard—					
September	7.00	7.05	6.95	6.97	7.02
July	6.85	6.90	6.77	6.80	6.87
Ribs—					
September	7.07	7.10	7.02	7.10	7.05
July	7.00	7.06	6.97	6.97	6.96

Live Stock.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; steady; pigs and Yorkers, $5.55; mediums and heavy, $5.55@5.60. Sheep—None on sale.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Stockyards, Cleveland, O., June 26.—(Bower and Bower special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars, market opened slow; generally 5@10c lower than yesterday. Mediums and Yorkers, $5.35@5.40; pigs, $5.30@5.35; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.75.

East Liberty, Pa., June 26.—(Brinkman, Wood and Beck's special report to The Blade.)

Hogs—Receipts, 5 double-deck loads; market ruled steady. Prime heavy hogs, $5.50; prime mediums, $5.60; Yorkers, $5.50 to $5.60; pigs, $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 double-deck loads; market ruled dull; good to best sheep, $4.00 to $4.60; spring lambs, $4.00 to $5.75; calves, $5.00 to $7.00.

Chicago, June 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; including 400 Texans; steers about steady; butchers' stock, choice steady, others weak.

Good to prime steers, $5.00@5.70; poor to medium, $4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows, $2.90@4.60; heifers, $3.10@5.25; canners, $2.25@2.75; bulls, $2.80@4.25; calves, 2 clower than last Tuesday, $4.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.20@5.15; Texas grass steers, $3.65@4.25; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.40. Hogs—Receipts to-day 25,000; tomorrow, 23,000; left over, 3,550. Generally 5c lower, top, $5.30; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.30; good to choice, heavy, $5.20@5.30; rough, heavy, $5.05@5.15; light, $5.10@5.27½; bulk of sales, $5.22½@5.27½.

Detroit, Mich., June 26.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week, receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull and lower at $3.00@4.25; milch cows, active at $25@45; calves, active at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs — Market steady; prime lambs, $5.50@5.75; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.00@7.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.30@5.35; Yorkers, $5.25@5.30; pigs, $5.15@5.20; roughs, $4.25@5.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

FINANCIAL.

New York, June 26.—Wall Street.—There was a short demand at the opening for the International stocks in sympathy with the better tone in London and the grangers rose on the demand from the short interest. Great Northern preferred advanced 2 points. Among the less active stocks there were some large declines. Federal Steel preferred ex-dividend, lost 1¾. American Ice preferred 2¼. American Ice common 1¾, and Sloss Steel 2¾. The market became highly irregular after the opening.

The opening strength of stocks yielded almost immediately under heavy offerings of Baltimore & Ohio which forced it off 2¼ and encouraged general selling of the list. Pennsylvania and Brooklyn Transit lost over a point and Tennessee Coal 2 points. Sugar was supported below 112½ and rose well above last night. The market became dull, about last night's level, and then stiffened on the sharp break in wheat. The southwestern grangers were most benefited and bears covered in the stocks which had weakened most. Burlington rose more than a point above last night. The market was dull and easier at 11 o'clock.

Changes in price values of the leading stocks were narrow, but with an upward tendency on a light demand. Northern Pacific advanced to nearly 51. International Power yielded 3½ on a single transaction. The shares of the principal steel stocks recovered a point or more before noon. Brooklyn Transit advanced to 54, Sugar to 114 and other industrials to the best. Trading in bonds was small and quotations at about yesterday's close.

Money on call easier at 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills, at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.83¼@4.83½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.82¾. Silver certificates, 61@61¾c. Bar silver, 61⅜c. Mexican dollars, 48c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Cotton Oil	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30½
Am. Tobacco Co.	86¾	87¾	86¼	86¼
Am. Steel Wire	70½	..	70	..
Am. Steel Wire, com	29⅝	30½	29¼	30⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113	114⅛	111¼	112
Atchison	24¼	25	24¼	24⅞
Atchison, pfd	70⅝	81¼	70⅝	70⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	13¼	14	13¼	14
Baltimore	71¼	71½	69	69½
Brooklyn R. Trans.	52¾	57	52¼	53¾
Burlington	122⅝	123⅝	122⅝	123⅝
Continental Tob. Co.	22½	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Fuel	30	31	30	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¾	25	24⅝	24⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56¼
Federal Steel	29⅝	30⅞	29⅛	30
Fed. Steel pfd	61¼	62½	60¼	62¼
General Electric	127	128½	126¾	127¾
Glucose	46	48	46	48
Hocking	33	33	33	33
Louisville & Nash	74¾	75	74¼	74⅞
Leather	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
Leather pfd	65½	66⅝	65½	66
Manhattan	85¼	85¾	85¼	85
Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48¼	48⅛	47⅞
Mis. K. & T.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
Nat. Tube Com	42	43¼	42	43
Nor. Pacific	50	50⅝	50	50⅝
Nor. Pacific, pfd	70⅜	71	70⅜	70⅞
N. Y. Central	127	127½	127	127½
N. & W. Com	30⅜	31	30⅜	[illegible]
Penna	126¼	126⅜	125¼	125¾
Pacific Mail	26½	27	26⅝	26⅞
People's Gas Co	95	96⅞	94½	95⅝
Reading, 1st pfd	57⅜	57⅜	56⅞	57
Rock Island	104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
Rep. S. & L. C.	9	10½	9	10
South. Ry., pfd	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
St. Paul	110¾	110⅝	109⅞	110¼
South. Pacific	32⅝	32¾	31⅝	32
Tenn. Coal and Iron	64	64	62	63½
Union Pacific	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49⅝
Union Pacific, pfd	71¼	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛
Wabash, pfd	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
Western Union	79	79⅝	79	79⅛
W. L. E.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝

Government Bonds.

New York, June 26.—Government bonds strong.

U. S. refunded 2's when issued registered	103¾
U. S. 2's coupon	103¾
U. S. 2's registered	100
U. S. 3's registered	109
U. S. 3's coupon	109
U. S. 4's registered (new)	134
U. S. 4's coupon	134¾
U. S. 4's registered (old	114
U. S. 4's coupon	115
U. S. 5's registered	113
U. S. 5's coupon	113

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., June 26.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 15½; fancy creamery, firsts, 20c; seconds, 19c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—9@9½c.

Eggs—11c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per crate, $1.00.

Onions—New Bermuda, $1.50 per crate; Southern, bu., $1.10.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 25c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.

New Potatoes—Per bu., 60@65c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.00@1.25.

New Beets—Per doz., 25c.

Asparagus—Per lb., 6c.

New Spinach—Per bu., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per crate, $1.50.

New York Produce.

New York, June 26.—Butter—Receipts, 20,009 packages; market firmer; creamery, extras, 16½@19⅜c; factory, 14@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 16,101 packages; market unsettled, large, white, 8¾c; large, colored, 9¼c; small, white, 9½c; small, colored, 9¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 17,509 packages. Market irregular; western, loss off ungraded, 14c; western, ungraded at market, 10@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair, refining 4 3-16; centrifugal 96test, 4 11-16; refined, strong; crushed, $6.20; powdered, $5.90; granulated, $5.80. Coffee—Steady, No. 7 Rio, 8¾c.

Oil Markets.

Tiona	$1.43
Scio	1.35
Pennsylvania	1.28
Corning	1.08
New Castle	1.11
North Lima	.96
South Lima	.96
Indiana	.96

COTTON.

New York, June 26.—The market for cotton futures opened steady with prices 4 to 10 points higher in sympathy with an unexpected bull flourish in the English market. Brisk foreign buying and straggling call from local shorts helped sustain the early advance and indications pointed to a recovery of the ground lost on the close last night.

Private cables declared Liverpool's strength was based upon wet weather cables from the south and an inclination of Manchester spinners to cover shorts following increased cloth trade. The weather map denoted soaking rains last night over the central and eastern portions of the belt and continued drought in other sections.

Prices slipped backward slowly under this selling. Less favorable late Liverpool cables and a lull in local support added to the easier turn of sentiment. The market became dull when last night's figures were reported, the crowd holding off for the weekly government report.

Cotton futures opened steady. June, ——; July, $9.10; Aug., $8.96; Sept., $8.66; Oct., $8.45; Nov., $8.34; Dec., $8.31; Jan., $8.32; Feb., $8.32; March, $8.33; April, ——; May, $8.39.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, June 26.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.50@ 5.50
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	[illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green and mixed)	$ 2.50@ 3.00
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.

Wool Situation.

Chicago, June 26.—The wool situation in this city is one of waiting. Last year the largest wool dealer in this city bought outright and stored. His paper was taken by New York men, and he cleaned up $470,000.

The aggregate wool clip of the United States last year was 270,000,000 pounds. The wool merchant who made the money last year said that from careful figures which he had compiled, the clip of wool this year would be 290,000,000 pounds. The producers, he says, are financially independent, and all over the west large store houses have been put up just for this wool, and the owners are holding it very firm. They will not sell at the present prices, and he believed prices must go up, as there is little wool in stock.

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Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.